DAGGER AT JAPAN'S HEART

—See Inside.

The Bombay Chronicle

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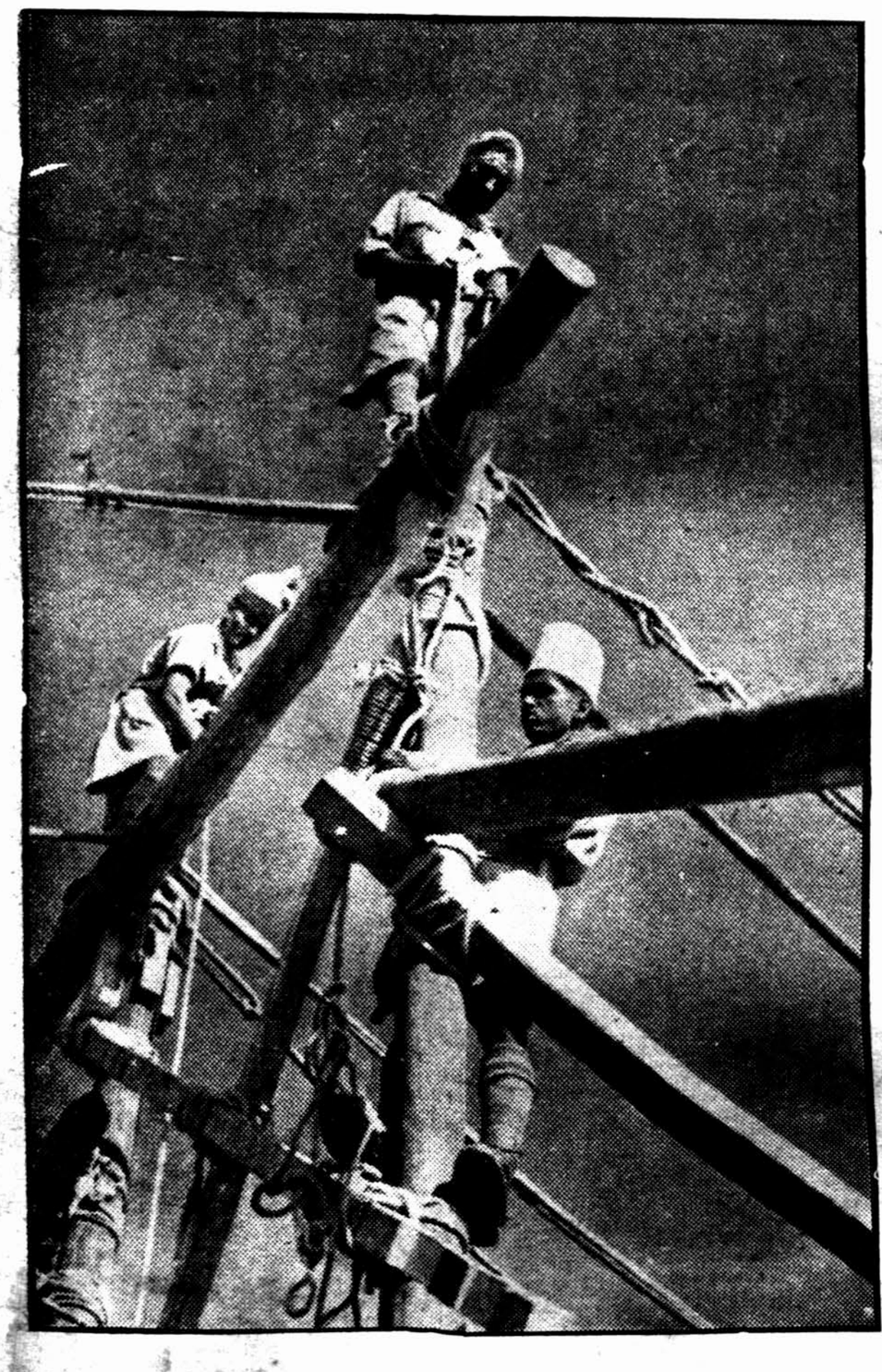
BELLE FROM BALI

Devi Dja, the celebrated Balinese dancer, in a characteristic pose

—From A Photograph by M. Desai

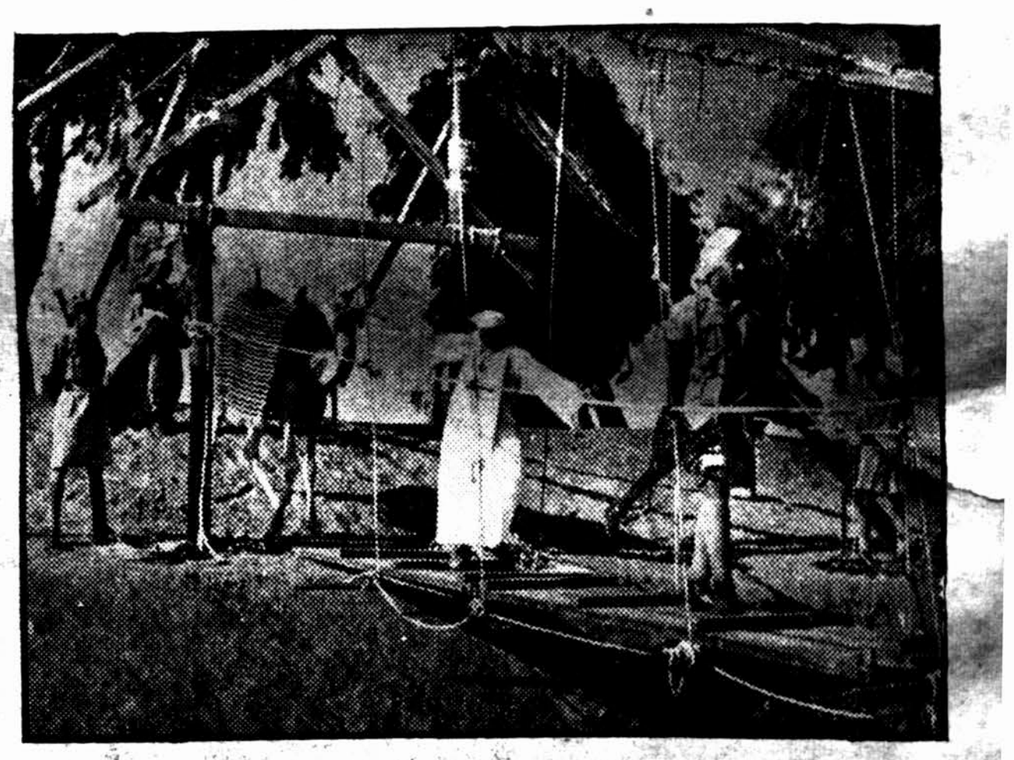
Sappers & Miners Go To It

Indian Sappers and Miners serving in the Middle East keep in strict training. Here they are seen bridging a canal in the Nile Delta.



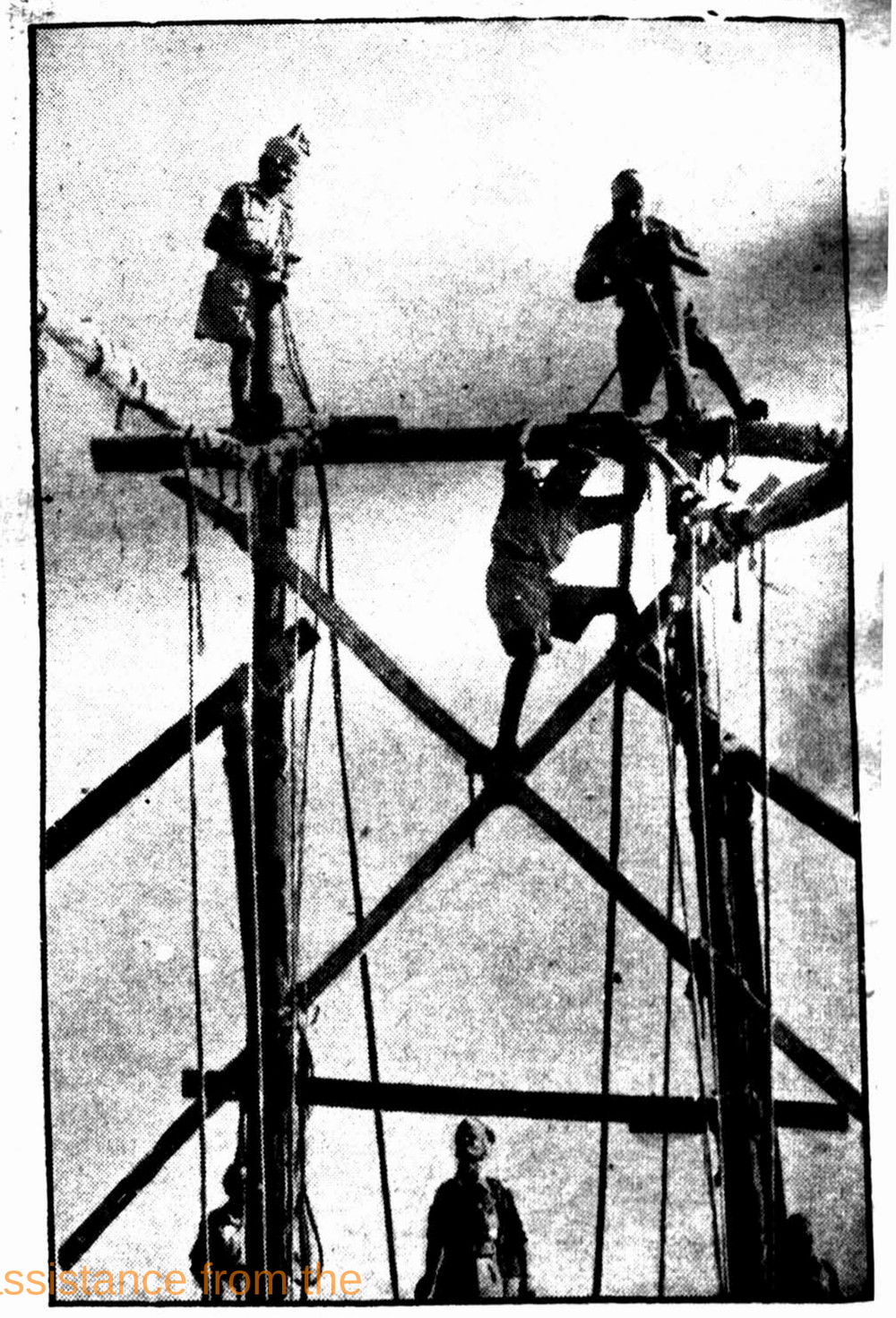
A suspension bridge being built over a canal. Fixing the cables on one of the piers.

To train the Sappers for building under conditions of actual warfare, mines are exploded on the banks so that they become used to the sound of dive-bombing.



The Egyptian and his camel make use of the suspension bridge but the camel is not too certain about it.

The footway of the suspension bridge is fixed.



The last minute rush to complete the suspension bridge.

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BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 30, 1941.

RUSSIA'S EASTERN OUTPOST

'The Dagger At The Heart Of Japan'

By D. G. JOHNSTON

One of the reasons that makes Japan hesitate to take advantage of Russia's pre-occupation in the west is Vladivostok, Russia's eastern outpost on the Sea of Japan. While Vladivostok remains amongst the most powerfully fortified bases in the world, Japan cannot feel safe.

"As long as Vladivostok is in the hands of the Soviet Union, Japan can never be secure," stated a writer in a Tokio paper not long ago. He concluded his article with the rather—to the Japanese gloomy reflection, "Vladivostok is indeed very difficult of access, either by land or by sea: in fact, it has become impregnable."

Strategic Centre

Why does Vladivostok, 5,400 miles from the Soviet capital, worry Japan? Because if you draw a circle with this port as its centre and a radius of 600 miles, you include every important Japanese industrial city. Six hundred miles presents no difficulties to the modern bomber and although the west coast of Japan bristles with anti aircraft defences almost like those on the "invasion coast" of Flanders, the Japanese and the Russians know that some of the bombers would get through.

The Japanese fear that the damage these might do to their industry, and even more vulnerable, the morale of their civilians, would be irreparable Russia before the war never kept less than 200 heavy bombers at Vladivostok, and probably now has many more.

At sea, Japan has the whip hand because of her more powerful navy and could blockade Vladivostok. The Russians have never attempted to compete in battleships. But the magnificent harbour at Vladivostok is the headquarters of many small craft—submarines, torpedo boats and destroyers—which would be capable of waging a damaging guerilla war on Japan's heavier units. The port is well supported by two others recently heavily fortified—Petropavlovsk and Nikolayevsk.

A Fine Port

Vladisvostok is a comparatively modern town. It was founded in 1858 when the country was ceded to Russia and developed as an eastern outlet for Russian trade. A Railway through Manchuria reached it in 1897, but it was not until 1917 that it was finally linked with Moscow by the trans-Siberian Railway.

There followed the devastating fighting along the length of this Railway and it was not until about ten years ago that the Russians were really able to develop their eastern outpost. Now the Railway has been doubled, the population has increased considerably over the former 100,000 and many fine buildings have been erected.

Amongst the most remarkable of Vladivostok's newer buildings are sixty "automatic" shops where elaborate slot machines supply shoppers with anything from a box of matches to an overcoat.

The harbour is four miles long and one broad providing anchorage for large ships and unloading facilities for a considerable tonnage. There are heavy cranes, ship-repairing yards, oil storage tanks and the usual port installations. Vladivostok is closed by ice in the winter, but modern ice-breakers are able to keep a channel for ships so that all-the-year-round trade is possible.

Strong Fortifications

The Soviet have spent considerable sums on fortifications to which the district lends itself naturally. The land rises quickly to a ridge and this bristles with well-camouflaged fortifications. The guns are particularly powerful.

"Some time ago it was a question whether Vladivostok was fortified with guns of a calibre of sixteen inches upward powerful enough to fight the Japanese battleships", says a Japanese writer, "But to-day the existence of such guns is no longer doubted. When these heavy pieces were put up has not yet been discoverd, but it is certain that among them there are 20-inch guns or even larger ones."

The writer may be unduly nervous, for the manufacture of guns of a larger calibre than 20 inches presents considerable technical problems. But there seems no doubt that a bombardment of Vladivostok from the sea would be dangerous—for the battleships.

The fortifications include hundreds of small concrete forts or tochkas armed with machine-guns, communication tunnels and bomb proof supply depots. Vladivostok could withstand a considerable siege if an attempt was made to take it by out-flanking and blockade.

Golden Horn

Vladivostok is amongst the most beautiful harbours in the world and the stretch of water is known as the Golden Horn. It is comparable to San Francisco and Rio, the wide sweep of water being "framed" by the town and the hills. Inspite of its northerly latitude, Vladivostok has a "lido" which attracts many visitors and sea bathing and sun bathing are popular in the summer. Winter presents a contrasting scene, but the cold is not trying. On islands nearby, the Russians have established breeding grounds for reindeer, elk, roebuck and other animals.

Apart from its activities as a naval station and port, Vladivostok has a growing fishing industry. The Soviet started a research station at Basargin nearby in 1926.

THE BROWN ROAD WINDS....

By COUNTESS VERA CRASSI

The Brown road winds
Between the green fields
And the masses of purple foxglove
To the grey old harbour
Beside the blue sea
Ringed in by the distant hills,
Ever and anon,
From the day's many tasks,
My eyes follow the road
To see you coming .
Perhaps to-day. . .
Perhaps to-morrow. . .
Or,
It may be,
The day after

The dusk descends
And the darkness deepens
On the blue-grey fields
And the purple harbour;
The worn, grey landing-steps
And the fishing-boats moored,
With their furled sails dipping
And swaying
Against the sky and the stars,
Ever and anon,
The day's tasks ended,
My eyes search the dim road
To see you coming. . .
Perhaps to-night. . .
Perhaps to-morrow. . .
Or,
It may be,
The night after.

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Jānte Ho?

1. **What is Cubism?**
2. **Who are Boers?**
3. **What and where is Al Azhar?**
4. **Where and what is Coney island?**
5. **Which famous Hollywood Star was recently accused by isolationists of doing war propaganda?**

(Answers appear on the Last Page).

WAR AGAINST 'ISMS
A Plea For Abolitionism!

By G. N. Acharya

While at school I was taught that an abstract noun denotes some quality, state, or action, apart from any person or thing possessing that quality, being in that state or engaged in that action.

My teacher used to explaim at great length, how it did not relate to objects of sense, that is to anything which could be seen, touched, heard, smelt or tasted, in a word, perceived by the senses. On the other hand an abstract noun referred to qualities like cleverness, to states like poverty and to actions like laughter. "Abstract" in fact meant "drawn of (abstracted in thought) from the object.

My innocent teacher did not know, perhaps, that there was a class of abstract nouns which are an absolute, piosonous nuisance. Poor man, he did not read the newspapers nor had he come across that strange species of human beings called politicians. He did not also exactly appreciate, the range and import of a certain class of abstract nouns which referred to neither quality nor state nor action; but was more comprehensive in its rang and more deadly in its impor than any poor schoolmaster could dream.

The Great Battle

Yet the truth is that throughout the ages great battles have been fought, countless millions of men and women have died, rivers of blood have flown and great Empires and civilisations have been washed down to doom in their leaping rapids, all for certain nouns literally abstracted in thought and having no relation to perceptual reality.

Even as I write the world fills with the noise of battle and the welkin rings with the piteous shrieks of helpless men. The greatest yet strangest battle in history, an endless, unwearying war is being fought and fought again. This is the great battle of the 'Isms.

Everyone I am sure has heard those abstract nouns which end with an Ism and their concrete counterparts, the 'Ists. No discussion can take place without words like Socialism, Imperialism, Capitalism, Absenteeism, Landlordism and Rack-rentism cropping up. And a professional meeting attender like me must necessarily have a plethora of these 'Isms bounce against his timpanum, day in and day out.

What Is It?

But can anybody tell me what an 'Ism is like; what its shape, its colour, its size, its taste? Is it anything we can hold and keep? Take Socialism. Can you tell me what is Socialism?

I know you can. Only if you get started on explaining it to me today, you may finish your discourse in about three years. I have not that much patience.

But listen to this. "Do you know what is food?"

"Oh yes, that is easy. Food is food. Everybody knows what is food."

"I see. Can you not, then, grasp the idea of food for all?"

"Oh yes. That is easy too. Food for all is quite a nice, pleasant concrete conception."

"That is very good. Do you know what is work and what it means when we speak of work for all?"

"Surely, surely. Work for all is a good idea too. If there ought to be food for all there ought to be work for all as well."

"Can you tell me what is Socialism now."

"You see, it is this way....."

"Hold on. Don't begin. You may take too long to tell."

Real Trouble

That is the trouble with these 'Isms. Nobody knows exactly what they are. Take Fascism. I understand on reliable authority that this 'Ism is derived from Fascist, which means a bundle of sticks. Fascism would, therefore, mean the philosophy of a bundle of sticks. That seems fairly innocuous. What is there in it to fight and kill and destroy? We are waging a whole war to destroy 'Hitlerism'; but how can you destroy a thing which you can neither see nor hold?

The strangest part of these 'Isms is that they change their names so often. Experts in the line tell me that what is now called Socialism was once known as Communism and what now goes under the label of Communism is really Socialism. But no expert has been able to tell me what is the difference between a Socialist, a Communist and a Bolshevist. When I pressed one of them too much, he said that a Communist was a Socialist with one brick in his pocket and a Bolshevist was a Socialist with two bricks. He was a wise guy; he would tell me no more.

But by heavens, how they fight. A Socialist would sooner shake hands with murderer than with a Communist. And as for the Communists, the most orthodox of them are hardly satisfied with a single 'Ist to describe them. They want at least three. They like to call themselves Marxist-Leninist-Stalinists. And like the logical categories of Black and Not-black, all those that are not Marxist-Leninist-Stalinists must perforce be Fascist-Trotskyist-Spies.

Latest Craze

The latest craze in 'Isms is to take a warm, palpitating human being of flesh and blood and convert him to an 'Ism. There is Marxism and Hitlerism, Leninism and Stalinism and nearer home we have Royism and Gandhism.

Would you like to try and find out what is Marxism. Karl Marx has left an explanation which covers a thousand pages of small print and there are at least a score of others who have covered ten times as many pages trying to explain what Marx really meant.

As for finding out what Royism really is, that is a task worthy of another genius like Roy himself. The task is peculiarly complicated because, (so I am informed by chaps in the inner Royist circles) books written under Mr. Roy's name do not always express his opinions whereas his real opinion is expressed in books and pamphlets written and published under different names.

If Royism baffles you, Gandhism would naturally stun you. I have seen Gandhiji; so have you. I know some of his opinions on some given subjects; so do you, perhaps. But what is Gandhism?

I am afraid I cannot tell you. There is perhaps only one man who can. He can not only tell you what is Gandhism but can distinguish between an honest and dishonest brand of it. Of course, I am speaking of the one and only Jamnadas Mehta. He is reported to have said at Delhi that Gandhism was dishonest Fascism and Fascism was honest Gandhism. Being an honest man himself Mr. Mehta likes everything honest. By which token he is presumably a great admirer of Fascism.

His Own Panacea

Yet every 'Ist claims that his own 'Ism is the panacea, the master cure for all the ills to which the world is heir. And just like the 'Ists I have my own panacea—my master cure for all the 'Ists and their horrible 'Isms. I am sure you will have by now guessed what it is. I want a law, a very strict law, a law the breach of which will be punished by the severest penalties, for the abolition from public discussion of every word that ends with an Ism. Every one of them must be thrown out lock, stock and barrel; every single one of them found in any dictionary from Ante-deluvianism and Attitudinarianism right up to Zionism, Zoism, Zoilism, Zolaism, Zoomorphism and Zwinglianism.

May be, those guilty words will be whispered within the privacy of Masonic Lodges, Rotary Clubs and Yahi-Bahi Societies where the Press is not present and the public is not given a seat. But never, never in public discussion.

Thank Heavens!

Imagine then what the proceedings of an Assembly will be like under this new order. A debate on the year's budget is proceeding. Sure as pins can prick some pompous ass will talk of Landlordism.

Mr. Speaker: Order: Order: The Hon. Member must not say that.

The Hon. Member: Then what am I to say?

Mr. Speaker: There are plenty of concrete nouns in the English language.

The Hon. Member: I protest, Mr. Speaker, against the tyranny of the concrete nouns. This is Fascism.

Mr. Speaker: Order: Order: I have already drawn the attention of the Hon. Member to the fact that under the rules of business of this House he is not allowed to use any abstract noun with the suffix 'Ism.

The Hon. Member: Then I cannot speak at all. I shall sit down.

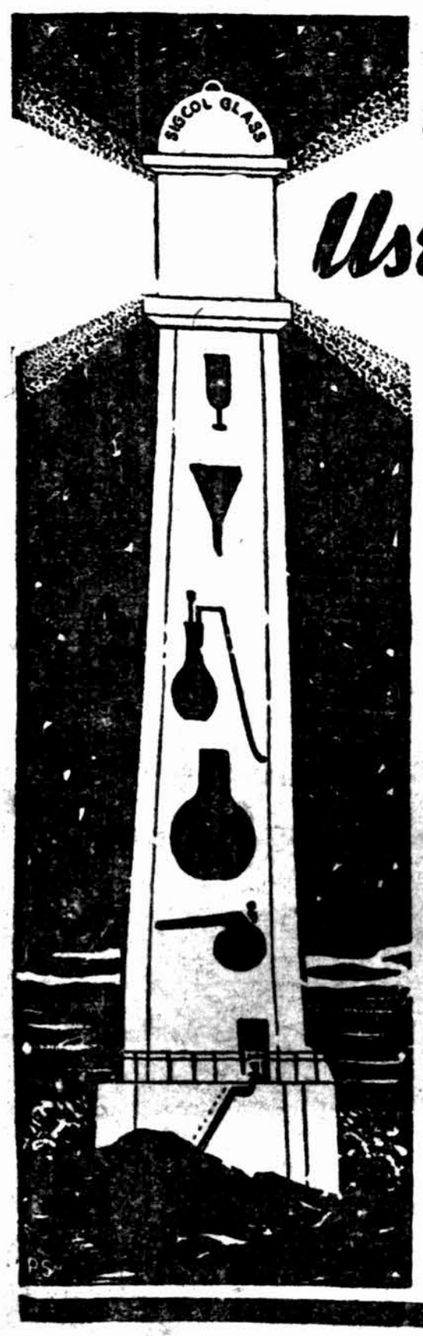
Voices from the Press gallery: Thank Heavens.

Price of Science

The landlady noticed with dismay that her new lodger's fire consumed more coal than she had been accustomed to provide for it. She mentioned the fact.

"Oh, yes," explained the ingenious young man. "You see, I always place coal on the fire in such a way that the grain is perpendicular—that is, running up and down. It makes a much better fire—nothing like a little science, you know."

The unimpressed landlady spoke in a hard voice that almost stopped the lodger's watch: "I always charge sixpence extra for scientific gents."



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UDAY SHANKAR,

Dancer And Critic Of Life

By A Student Of Dance

Uday Shankar and his party of Centre artistes will be shortly in our midst after a lapse of two years.

This period synchronises with the foundation and development of Uday Shankar Culture Centre, which promises to release a number of budding artistes to the field Last year, the Centre artistes covered Bengal, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces for recitals. Their season was a success, and they were able to net a decent sum for the upkeep and expansion of the Centre. This year, they have undertaken recitals in Central India, Gujerat and Bombay. They intend to stay with us for nearly two months, as they propose to conduct winter classes in the city.

Ballet Movement

The most noteworthy development in Indian dance in recent times is the attempt at production of ballets. Ballet, which is an equivalent of "dance drama" is not unknown to India. Kathakali has specially perfected this art, and even Kathak and Bharat Natya seem to have developed group dancing, though they exist today mostly as solo survivals. One of the great handicaps that retards the ballet movement in India is the dominance of scholasticism and authoritarianism, which will not allow a slight change or deviation from the so-called authorised version, even to meet modern needs. A high priest of Kathakali like Poet Vallathol still sticks to the age-old ban on women as Kathakali artistes, with the result that even well-known dancers like Madhavan and Gopinath have to give their recitals under the changed appellation of "oriental dances", though their technique is "pucca" Kathakali. Similarly, Bharat Natya has always been an all-women-cast, though I was agreeably surprised by Ram Gopal gate-crashing the portals of the Madras Music Academy and presenting Bharat Natya items like "Alarippu, Jatiswaram and Tillana", daringly poaching on women's preserve.

Even Rukmini Devi, who staunchly sticks to Bharat Natya traditions, has to give way before the march of time. Her composition of "Natya-Brindam", a "divertissement" of Bharat Natya and Kathakali, is perhaps the first step which may ultimately lead to production of ballets based on the technique of the two South Indian schools of dance. The credit for the production of finished ballets in classical dance style goes to Menaka. She has made an intensive study of great Kathak masters, and has successfully used the Kathak form and sequence for ballet-making. More than her service to the revival of Kathak, she had made a bold attempt to use Manipuri and Kathakali without medley or mixture, and her latest ballet "Malavikagnimitram" is a grand production, both from the point of view of technique and presentation.

"All-In" Dancing!

The use of various schools of dance for interpreting many incidents in a ballet is considered to be a wholesome departure from the old routine and has added life and colour to the ballets. The possibilities and potentialities of a mixture or scientific synthesis of dance styles of various schools for the production of ballets have often been raised. The orthodoxy and purists cry hoarse on the so-called danger of a noble art being devalued and debased just to catch the gallery. Those, who will not countenance even "catch-as-catch-can" style, to use a wrestling expression, will never tolerate "all-in" dancing The tug-of-war for mastery between artistry and technique is as old as the Himalayas. Up to now, ballets have been produced based on the life of gods. Why not balletise the life of people as well!

A scene from "Kirata Arjuna".

Shankar's Contribution

This was the motivating force of Uday Shankar's ballet productions. According to him, dance, as an art, should be a mirror of the age. This was the "motif" behind the "Rhythm of Life". The ballet "Labour and Machinery", which will be a first show for Bombay, is a running commentary of the transition from pastoral to industrial life, depicting slum mentality and mechanised movements. In this ballet, Shankar gives appropriate effects by decor, costumes, imitative sounds and novel footwork.

The dance technique in "Labour and Machinery" is a mixture of styles. Dealing with present-day life and in the form of dance meant to give modern colour and the rhythm of the machine, it is not possible to stick to pure technique of any particular system.

The new ballet "Kirat-Arjuna" is a go-back to the mythological times. Herein figure Shiva, Parvati, Arjuna, the demon Mukasura as a boar, nymphs and other mythological beings. In this new ballet, the dances by the "Apsaras" when they come to disturb the penance of Shiva have two parts, the first composed by Shankar and the second part by the Manipuri Guru, Amobi Singh, in pure Manipuri style. In the fighting scene, there is some idea from Kathakali, and quite a lot improvised by Uday Shankar for the occasion

Another new dance for Bombay will be the "Basant Rasa" in Manipuri technique by the girls only.

The "Sacred Drum" is a creation by Shankar where he with others, represents the priests in the temple who dance round a huge drum to invoke the spirit of the drum. The music has been set specially for it under the direction of Vishnudass Shirali.

Widening Horizons

Apart from Shankar's eminence as an artiste and ballet-maker, the foundation of Culture Centre at Almora, assembling the dance wealth of all parts of India, is a vital contribution to the renaissance in Indian dance. Students have been taught authentic styles of Bharat Natya, Kathakali and Manipuri schools by authorities like the late Kandappa Pillai, Shankaran Namboodri and Amobi Singh. After a laborious ground work in classical dance technique, pupils are taught not merely to dance or copy the dances of others, but to think out dances for themselves and also the artistic, sartorial and decor accompaniments for their own creations.

The main aim of the Centre is to train dancers and musicians by a method which Shankar has evolved as a result of his own studies and long experience, by widening the artistic horizon of the pupils and by providing faci-

(Continued On Page 30)

There was peace and harmony in the village—then came the giant wheels of machinery and the happy peasants were turned into drably-clad automatons. (Two scenes from "Labour And Machinery").

'THE BENGAL TIGER'

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, The Premier Of Bengal, Is Known As A Man Of Paradoxes, But Essentially He Has The Heart Of A Child

By M. H.

Despite his rugged—almost forbidding—presence the Bengal Premier, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, has the heart of a child, and despite his scant regard for the rules of bodily refinement, he enjoys a sound health even at the age of 69 and is endowed with a magnificent physique, fascinating in his militant moods.

He is as clay-footed a mortal as any of us with the difference that he is a bit more human, more impetuous, more implacable, more funny and perhaps better loved and more hated a man than many others on the political stage. He soon disarms men of hate.

Whether in Heaven or in hell Mr. Fazlul Huq, I think, will feel quite at home. He will be a 'persona grata' with the inhabitants of those fanciful spheres. I am sure he has infinite capacity to cause amusement to the angels by his singularities and pleasant tries as well as to cool down hellfire by the torrents of his geniality and refreshing interludes.

Mr. Huq is a man of many queer habits and ideas which, however, do not make his personality repellant. On the contrary, these suggest that he is a quick-witted man and must have things much his own way even though others may disapprove of the way.

Favourite 'Hooka'

For instance, if there is no wet sponge of glue near him he will take the mucilage and moisten the stamp; he will take a matchstick and contemplatively pick his teeth; and he will smoke his favourite 'hooka' in a first class Railway compartment.

If Herr Adolf Hitler bites carpets it is because, according to Harley Street, the German Fuehrer is a baffling pathological case. But when Maulvi Abul Kasem Fazlul Huq burns them—I am told he has burned many a costly carpet—it is due to his somewhat sinful fondness for My Lady Nicotine's "Balakhana" dispensation.

Mr. Huq is a man of violent paradoxes, he blows hot and cold together. He begins by roaring like the Bengal Tiger, a nick-name aptly conferred upon him by his admirers and ends with the cooing of a sucking dove. He is a fine blend of vehemence and suavity.

He feels at home everywhere and out of place nowhere. As in a "belle assemblee" in the capital so at a gathering of his favourite Krishaks in the interior he will be with the same clothes on and will display the same gay spirits in tattered garments.

Mr. Huq partakes of a lordly lunch of maccaroni and lamb roast with apple sauce with the same gusto as he does simple "Dal Bhat", which would seldom titivate the palate of a person occupying his position. Despite his long years he delights in eating and can eat well.

Mr. Huq is a very slovenly-dressed man. He seems to think that good clothes are intended for the coxcomb. Once he got down miserably ill-clad at the Delhi Railway station with a 'hooka' on one hand and a coal dust-laden pillow on the other. Needless to say he shocked those who assembled there to give him a right royal reception.

On another occasion in Simla when he was putting up with an Executive Councillor it was generally anticipated that he would spring a pleasant sartorial surprise by putting on his best clothes.

His Best Clothes

But lo and behold! his best clothes turned out to be an "achkan" which seemed coeval with the Deluge, ripped, frayed and napless and whose original black had turned into a sort suggesting sunset, and an equally ancient "Pajama"! And the cap that he put on was limp and shapeless with age, discoloured by vicissitudes of the weather and banded by an equator of grease that had stewed through.

The fashionable evening crowds on the Mall were literally stunned to see the redoubtable Bengal Premier in the dress of a plebeian. This awful deficiency in dress was however, more than made up by the sunny smile that he wore in responding to their greetings.

And if the truth must be told the "achkan", though old and weary with age, sat on him as solemnly as a loose gown sits on an old lady. Mr. Fazlul Huq keeps his inner man elegantly clothed in the delicate muslin of humanism.

But Mr. Huq is very fastidious about his hair. He always gives his best attention to it. Like that "farmer", Mr. Lloyd George, who used his hair-brush to such good purpose that he became Prime Minister of Britain, Mr. Fazlul Huq is very particular about his hair and dresses it immaculately

Mr. Huq is a typical Bengali and scrupulously observes the rules and routine governing the day-to-day life of the children of the soil of Bengal. It is his practice to have a mustard oil massage before his bath.

Some ten years ago in England whither he had gone in connection with the Round Table Conference, he ransacked the city of London for a little mustard oil. But when an attractively designed phial of the oil was brought to him after a lot of searching, Mr. Huq discovered to his dismay that, thanks to the British process of elimination, it had completely lost its native quality and contained no such punch as could stir his lachrymatory gland.

Mr. Fazlul Huq is one of the best educated Muslim leaders. His command of the English and Bengali languages is praiseworthy and is a facile speaker of both these tongues. Although he claims to know good Urdu, I am afraid, it is no more than a mere smattering lot. And rightly did he come to grief in Lucknow a couple of years ago, over the misuse of a certain Urdu word.

Sense Of Humour

He is a good Mathematician, (he took his M.A. on that subject) but a hopelessly bad one in preparing his household budget. The needy and hangers-on form one of the principal liabilities in his balance-sheet.

The trouble about Mr. Fazlul Huq is he expects to be forgiven as readily for his slipshod ways in the rough and tumble of politics as he would do to others for theirs. Here he makes a sad mistake in his appreciation of human nature. This is why he so often raises unhappy storms in spite of himself.

Having regard to the candid admission by him that he is a highly sentimental man he can at best be given the benefit of the doubt.

It does not follow that by the fact of his being a sentimental man he is always in tears and temper. He can laugh and raise a laugh by 'bon mots' and his keen sense of humour. When Lord Ronaldshay (now Zetland) was Governor, Mr. Huq was in opposition. No one would respect his amendments one afternoon and an urgent proposal of his was answered by the remark that it required a further reference to Simla. He was angry, and then became scornfully cool. Here was an urgent matter and the Government required orders from Olympus! He told the House the story of a station-master. A tiger had appeared on the platform. A stickler for rules, the station master had according to Mr. Huq wired to his superior: "Tiger on the platform, wire instructions."—"Star of India."

BATTLE OF THE HEIGHTS

Difficulties Of Sub-Stratosphere Flying

Aeronautical development moves on relentlessly. The new aeroplane of to-day is the freak of yesterday and the commonplace of to-morrow.

One aspect in particular is receiving more attention just now than any other. That is the insistence on height. The aeroplane which can fly higher than another has great and powerful military advantages. If it is a bomber it can evade interception, it can fly above accurate A. A. fire, it can avoid bad weather and with modern sights it can still bomb accurately. If it is a fighter it can gain the advantage in a combat, it can accept or refuse action as circumstances dictate.

In this battle of the heights the Royal Air Force holds one great advantage over the Luftwaffe. For all the extensive research work of the Americans into sub-stratosphere flying is now at its disposal. And the United States has progressed farther in this direction than any other nation

Arriving In Quantity

Already we are reaping the benefit. The Boeing B-17C four-motor bomber which is arriving in Britain in quantity has American-built exhaust-driven turbo-superchargers on its four Cyclone motors. These superchargers enable the Boeing to cruise normally at 30,000 ft.—the greatest cruising height of any contemporary bomber. At that height it has a cruising speed of 245 m.p.h. and a range of 2,000 miles with 5,000 lb. of bombs.

Nor are we lagging behind in fighters. The latest versions of the Hurricanes and Spitfires have new and highly supercharged marks of the Rolls-Royce Merlin motor and a "ceiling" of around 40,000 ft.

The requirements for high-flying qualities are threefold.

Firstly, the motor must be supercharged to an unusual extent. That means because the air at 30,000 feet is only one-third the density of the air at sea level an aero-engine becomes starved of oxygen to form the explosive mixture in the cylinders. Hence power can be maintained only by compressing the rarified air and feeding it into the cylinders at approximately the same density as at sea level. This is done by the supercharger which is in effect an air pump.

Having made sure that there is adequate power available at height the second requirement is enough wing area for the wings to continue to lift the weight of the aeroplane in the rarified air.

Breathing Problem

Finally—and most important—the pilot and crew must be able to breathe in the rarified air. If a human being is deprived of an oxygen supply of 30,000 ft. he will die in half a minute. For that reason all high flying aeroplanes carry many bottles of oxygen the contents of which are fed to the crew through specially designed face masks.

As aeroplane fly higher still these remedies are not enough. The pressure of the air is so much decreased that the human body tends to expand—the exact opposite of a diver under pressure. The eyes and the ears are the first to suffer and at 40,000 ft., even with oxygen, the human body is near breaking point.

For that reason two solutions are being developed. The first is the pressure suit—a sort of diving dress for an air crew. Although suitable for the single-seat fighter pilot it is not very practical for a bomber crew which has to move about. Hence the pressure cabin in which the whole cabin of an aeroplane is rendered more or less airtight and supercharged like the aero-engine.

Accuracy From 30,000 Ft.

Accurate bombing from great heights is possible with modern gyroscopic sights. In fact the Americans claim that the Sperry bomb sight can place a bomb in a barrel from 30,000 ft.—if you could see the barrel.

Although the Germans have undoubtedly made some progress in high flying technique we can reasonably hope that with our own efforts and those of the U. S. A. combined we shall stay ahead. That may mean that when the great air offensive of the R.A.F. begins next year, with the aid of fast high-flying day-bombers, Britain shall be able to establish mastery over Germany by day and night and by the continued pressure of our offensive bring her to her knees

BLONDE HAIR HELPS WEATHER EXPERTS

Blondes are in demand in the United States. Strands of their hair are needed for the radio instruments sent into the stratosphere by balloons to record humidity and weather conditions for the army's weather service department

Dark hair is useless for the work, according to research scientists. Seven hundred more weather stations are to be established in the United States, and each will need eighteen strands of fair hair to send one radio set aloft.

NOT CRICKET!

Communal Matches Are Like Ancient Gladiatorial Combats: They Pamper To The Primitive Passions Of Spectators

By N. K. F. SUNTOOK

In the eyes of the Romans, the fights of the Gladiators constituted good sport. "Tattooed Britons, Moors, Scythians, Negroes, and the like" were used as pawns on this bloody chess-board. However, it is open to grave doubt whether the contemporaries of the Romans accepted such pastimes as genuine sport.

According to Professor Gilbert Murray "the Greeks cited gladiatorial shows as a reason for regarding the Romans as Barbarol, and there were riots when some Roman pro-consul tried to introduce them in Corinth". The decent folk in the Rome evidently disliked such combats, but "a sort of shyness" hindered them from openly condemning them.

It is recorded that Cicero when forced by convention to attend such duels, never cared to watch the gladiators in action, instead, taking his secretary and his tablets with him, busied himself with his studies. On one occasion, two Cynics and one Christian sacrificed their lives in the arena while protesting on behalf of the gladiators. From this it is apparent that even centuries ago people had definite views about desirable and undesirable sports. In our own times, also, it is not possible to call all games, sport.

Not Shy

The Pentangular cricket matches played every year in Bombay are manifestly a display of communal "talent" through the medium of a game. Disgraceful scenes of boiling communal passions are witnessed at the Stadium. Most of the spectators openly back their co-religionists or some other favoured community if their own is not playing on that particular day; the latter aspect is equally disgusting.

As regards what goes on in the hearts and the minds of the small, outwardly well behaved section of the spectators, if not in those of the players themselves, it can be best imagined than related—often a good stroke, a good piece of fielding, or a well delivered ball, is clapped by them, —but whether this is done sincerely or not, it is not possible to discern even for the most trained eye in communal psychology. It is doubtful whether their innermost feelings synchronize with their outward sportsmanlike behaviour; but, it behoves us to give the benefit of doubt to these few who are apparently watching cricket for cricket's own sake and that unlike the Romans, they are not "shy" in behaving differently from the rest.

The Ape-Man

The supporters of such matches plead that if the spectators and the players both display a sporting spirit, there is nothing communal about the pentangular; nay, they even assert that such a sporting spirit does prevail. But this statement is not supported by facts observed. And, how can it be? The very teams are picked up on communal lines; this in itself constitutes a flagrant act of communalism; and in view of this how can the players or the spectators be expected to watch such cricket for sport's own sake? Surely, this is a contradiction in terms!

Granted ,that a particular type of excited movement of the body in the seat can be controlled by a good many; and that even the facial contortions of the type commonly seen during the pentangular days can be avoided by some, but, the unseen feelings and an internal urge expressed in the form of a silent prayer—even though this may only take the form of a slight quiver of the lips, or a sigh, or a lump in the throat—are hard to control for most humans. And being human, the slightest thing transports the "homo sapiens" to the times when the red, flaming eyes of "Pithecanthropus", the ape-man, signified to his environment what to expect from him!

Compared to the great length of the geological eras, the period of time which divides us from the ape-men is but an insignificant one in the prolonged history of evolution; on, the same scale the gladiatorial combats were waged but a few moments ago. Consequently, we must not expect much from our modern spectator at the cricket matches in the way of controlling his passions. For all we know, he may be trying his level best to keep in check the cave-man in him, but, nevertheless, he is still very human. We are still in the childhood of our race, and require certain necessary checks which may keep us away from temptation.

Evil Emphasis

After all, if the foundations of an institution are laid in communalism, then everything connected with such a policy will assume a communal colour. In this particular case the game will be played, watched and applauded on communal lines; this is but natural, if not commendable. To deny this would amount denying human nature itself! The mere fact that all the Gymkhanas do not clap simultaneously,—and when they do, not equally wholeheartedly—provides a striking commentary on this rotten spirit which is a pagan survival in sooth.

The sympathisers of such matches state in their defence that it is the communal element in picking up the teams that draws such large crowds to the Colosseum—I mean the Stadium—and that teams picked on provincial and regional bases fail to attract the "sporting" plebeians and patricians. This is a confession! It means that people do not so much come to watch cricket, but communal cricket.

It is argued that communal cricket brings in more gate-money. But, then, if finances are more important than the promotion of sporting spirit, a communal riot staged in the Stadium with full safety for the onlookers (unless they choose to partake of the proceedings) would probably fetch a hundred-fold more of spectators and gate-money—We would then have most certainly reverted to the days of the gladiators!

If the financial stability or even the very existence of Indian Cricket depends upon communalism, then India cannot afford to have this game.

It is also claimed that the existing glory of Indian Cricket is the outcome of playing the matches on communal lines. We ask, "What Price Glory"? However, those who advance this claim, overlook the fact that Indians have done exceedingly well in hockey, polo, tennis and bootball. Indian hockey and polo players are famous the world over, and neither of these games was weaned on communalism.

Unhealthy Atmosphere

The trouble with our cricket is that we are so used to the communal form of it,—its "thrills", its suppressed emotions and all the rest of the unhealthy atmosphere,—that, we cannot for the while think seriously of cricket in any other form but the most exciting communal! On account of its being a long standing institution with us, we fail to realise the absurdity of such spirit in games—just as the wrong of staging gladiatorial combats was not understood by the ancients until after the discontinuance of that cruel usage.

In the same way when communal cricket is exterminated from our midst, and teams are picked on different lines, the new spirit will reveal the futility of the present phase of the game, to the thankful posterity. Even in our own times, can we ever seriously consider the possibilities of a Protestants v. Roman Catholics, or Christians v Jews encounters at the Lords?

Every winter, India is subjected to a feast of communalism in the shape of Pentangular cricket. Verily, it is a periodical lesson in communalism on fashionable lines.

Separate Election

Teams picked on "separate electorate" lines are bound to create communal feelings in the hearts of the millions who receive the Pentangular results all over India through the press, the radio and other means of communication, not to talk of the many thousand spectators on the spot. If the system of separate electorates with reference to politics is considered an antithesis to national spirit, then the system of separate electorates in sports is bound to have an adverse effect on the political relations between the spectators and those interested in such games all over the country.

Ordinarily, games are played in India throughout the year on non-communal bases; but, how is it that the "sporting public" gets fits of enthusiasm in the Pentangular season only? Why does the "gariwalla" and the "chikiwalla" —to mention only two species of the "homo sapiens"—get sporting in this particular season only? Even though both these varieties know nothing about cricket, except displaying the urge to know the "iskor" (score) in the same way as some sly folk on the street corners await the news of cotton features from the United States of America every night without having any interest in cotton as such or the U. S. A.

Slaughter Of Souls

I cannot imagine for a moment that any considerable body of men would be such egregious fools as to believe that what they see every year at the Stadium is sport. What takes place there is not cricket but a slaughter of souls, and no decent Englishman would venture to call such a carnage, cricket—because it is not playing the game! It is tribal politics, high finance, or anything else, but not cricket! As things stand, we cannot ever hope to preserve within imperishable walls the spirit of sport which is cricket! Nor can we brush aside this problem by repeating what the Jesting Pilate once said. "What is truth?"

Like other healthy pastimes, good out-door games provide a sort of system of glands for getting rid of the more violent elements in the surplus energy of society. Good cricket is one of those poison excreting safety valves. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that we should not revive that pagan spirit in games which characterised the bull-fights, the cock-fights, bear bating, the "sport" of the toreadors and the matadors, the head-hunting of savage lore, and the gladiatorial duels of the Roman amphitheatre (which most probably had their origin rooted in Etruscan sacrifices),—not to mention the more exciting career of the much earlier Neanderthal Johnny!

Rather, let us infuse in our men and women the spirit which characterised the Chariot Races, the ancient horse races (which can be traced back to the Third Olympiad) and the healthy sporting spirit of the Greeks—those great discuss throwers.—And just as the athletic concourses of the City States of Greece helped towards the unity of All Hellas in the like manner our games also must be so conducted as to culminate in great open air meetings which shall triumphantly symbolise the unity of All India!

Justice without force is impotent. Force without justice is tyranny. We must, therefore, put together justice and force so that whatsoever is just may be mighty, and whatsoever is mighty may be just.—Pascal

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INONU OF TURKEY

Successor Of Kemal—And A Perfect Study In Contrast

Ismet Inonu has been longer in high office than any other major statesman to-day.

For sixteen almost uninterrupted years—from 1922 to 1938, he was the leading cabinet minister, first as Foreign Minister and then as Premier. Since November 1938, when his predecessor Mustafa Kemal died, he has been President of the Turkish Republic. Though legally elected by Turkey's one-party Parliament, he has as much dictatorial power as Hitler or Mussolini.

He is reputed to be the most skilful diplomat in Europe and one of the best administrators. He is a great soldier; his strategic exploits in the first world war and the Greek-Turkish war of 1921-22 are ranked very high among professionals. Yet his name almost never appears in the headlines. The only official record is a dry recital of his positions. Born in 1884, graduated from military school in 1904, colonel in 1914 and so on. "Who's Who", for example, the English reference book which lists carefully all Turkish Ministers and diplomats, does not at all mention Inonu in the 1940 edition, the ruler of Britain's most important ally.

Contrast To Kemal

Even more surprising is the fact that no one in Turkey seems to know much more. No personal gossip, no scandal is known about him in the bazaars of Constantinople, Smyrna or Ankara—where gossip is the staff of life. He is happily married and devoted to his three children, none of whom ever appear at any public function. He does not drink as a rule but does not mind an occasional glass of sherry at foreign diplomats' receptions.

This man who grew up in pre-war Turkey, who before he was 20 years was a leader in the secret conspracy which overthrew Abdul Hamid, who since then has always held important positions in army and political life, who was principal actor in one of the most stirring dramas of our time, the rebirth of the Turkish nation and the creation of the present Turkish state, is as unknown personally as a village school teacher.

Ismet Inonu, the drab, colourless staff officer with the friendly poker face, succeeded at the age of 54 to his position of personal dictatorship without the slightest struggle, without purge or bitterness, writes P. F. Drucker in the "Atlantic Monthly."

Why Inonu?

In the 35 years, since Inonu graduated from the military school, Turkey went through two revolutions and fought 5 wars, of which she lost 3, the defeat in 1918 being as complete as France's defeat last summer. In every single one of these events, Inonu played a decisive part. Each one was accompanied by deep intrigue, profuse bloodshed, bitter factional fights and lasting bitterness and enmity. Yet Inonu is not known to have made a single enemy. He refused to join the personal feud against those fellow conspirators who opposed Kemal's dictatorship. He is a soldier and a strict disciplinarian to boot; a politician who loses favour with him is simply sent away as Minister to Siam or as Consul to South Africa. He is an oriental revolutionary who thinks that patience achieves more than bombs.

His first great success was the battle of Inonu in the Turko-Greek war. It was after this

General Ismet Pasha, who won a great victory over the Greeks at Inonu during the Turko-Greek war. . . . . .

battle that he took the name when family names were introduced in post-war Turkey. The Greek army had invaded Anatolia and was marching rapidly on Ankara, where the Turkish Government sat. But Inonu, who led the Turkish armies, refused to give battle and withdrew his troops day after day. The Government got panicky; it begged, implored, ordered Inonu to fight and threatened to court-martial him. His ill-equipped half starved, bare-foot army of volunteers dwindled by the hour. Kemal, himself the commander in chief, was on the verge of break-down. Still Inonu withdrew till he had the Greeks where they had no possible chance of orderly retreat; then he turned on them and beat them decisively.

Tussle With Curzon

Even greater, though less spectacular was his success in the peace conference which followed the war. Inonu who had never been outside the orient, who had never filled any but military jobs and who was not known to a single statesman in the West was sent alone to Switzerland in 1922 to fight the diplomatic battle against the great powers. There he was pitted not against badly led Greek soldiers but against the might of the British Empire and its ablest diplomat, Lord Curzon, England's Foreign Minister. The British Government had supported the Greek with money and supplies; it regarded their defeat as a personal insult.

The Turks were convinced that Lord Curzon was only looking for a British invasion of Turkey. Curzon certainly acted as if this were so. Imperious by nature and spoiled by seven years as Viceroy of India, he could brook no opposition, least of all from an oriental. He refused to make the slightest concession. He raged, he stormed and called Inonu a "native" to his face. He ordered the British fleet in the Mediterranean to get ready for immediate action.

Inonu knew that he could not resist a British attack; Turkish army had by then completely exhausted its supplies of food and equipment. Yet he just smiled and waited. He knew that the Conservatives who were coming back to power in England feared nothing more than Russian Communism. So he threatened to call the Red Army though he himself hates and fears communism just as much as any fox-hunting English colonel. He knew that the French and British were quarrelling over French Mandate in Syria; so he supported the French claims, though Turkey herself wanted a part of Syria.

Master Bluffer

He was deeply suspicious of Italy who had been trying to snatch Turkish territory since 1911 (when England encouraged her to take Tripoli—at that time Mussolini called for general strike against the Tripolitan War). But he knew that Britain was even more suspicious of Italy's naval ambitions than he was and therefore he made ready to support the Italians against Lord Curzon. He arrived in Switzerland with all odds against him. He left with a treaty which exceeded the most optimistic expectations of any Turk.

His entire foreign policy since then has been one of utilising the conflicts between the great European powers in Turkey's interest, of making new friends and conserving old ones, and above all of patient bluffing. To offset pressure from the West he held closely to Russia, though the Communist Party is forbidden in Turkey. He played first on the Franco-British and then on the

That is why he took the Surname Inonu when the Ataturk made it compulsory for all Turks to have a family name. The dashing young General has become—and looks like—a veteran statesman.

Franco-Italian tension in the Mediterranean. He gradually won the esteem of all but one of the Balkan countries with whom Turkey had been incessantly at war since a century. He made also friends with the neighbours and old enemies in the East and South: Persia, Iraq and Syria.

Finally when the Abyssinian war brought the first storm signals to the Eastern Mediterranean, he executed his most brilliant manoeuvre. Overnight he used the conflict between Britain and Italy to make up the old quarrel with England and to obtain a watertight British alliance. He had never held good cards; but he has always so far played his cards better than his adversaries. He will need all patience and skill this time. Never since the peace negotiations in Switzerland 19 years ago has Turkey held a weaker hand. And never since Inonu had his first diplomatic triumph have the stakes been so high as today.

In any Western country, he would be the ideal leader in a fight against an invader. But is Turkey sufficiently "Westernised" to be able to afford so good a leader in a war? To put the question more clearly, is the Turkish peasant sufficiently Westernised to understand Inonu's qualities? To appreciate this man and follow him as he followed Kemal 20 years ago? Is it enough for the leader of New Turkey to be honest, efficient, patient, wise and a statesman? Or do the people demand a colourful, romantic, ostentatious, swash-buckling, hard drinking hero such as Kemal was?

Leader Of Peasants

The Turkish peasant is inarticulate; no one quite knows how much he has understood of the reforms of the last 20 years. He is still largely illiterate; at best he can write his name. He has the vote; but there is only one party, the official one, and only one official list of candidates to vote for. The lot of the peasant is a great deal better than under the sultans; but he has lost whatever comforts religion offered him before. The Turks in the cities who have actually taken part in the rejection of their country as government officials, professional men, businessmen or soldiers have become passionately nationalist and boundlessly proud of their new state; but the peasant is politically almost as passive and almost as completely under orders from above as he was before. Yet with 80 per cent. of the people as peasants, it is the peasant attitude that will be decisive if Turkey is attacked; and no one either outside or inside Turkey can really predict what it will be if it be put to test.

In the Balkans—which are not only geographically but socially very much like Turkey—the new states built up after 1918 failed because they could not win the peasant over to their side. In one Balkan country after another, the "good governments" of the peasants were overthrown without much struggle during the twenties and were replaced by corrupt governments of royal dictators, army generals and land speculators—which in their turn surrendered without resistance before the first onslaught of Nazism. Turkey's political development under her patriotic dictators has been completely different. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that it was also a more successful one in solving basic political problems: The winning of peasant allegiance.

"RUSSIAN CULTURE & ENGLAND"

MOSCOW, (By Mail).

The Soviet Academy of Sciences will soon publish a thick volume entitled "Russian Culture and England".

The book is the result of three years' research, and is the collective effort of fifty Soviet writers and critics who have devoted sections to Russian interests in connection with such outstanding British authors as Byron, Scott, Dickens and Thomas Moore.

The Soviet press recalls in this connection that Scott corresponded with Denis Davydov, poet and guerilla leader of 1812, and met the Cossack chief, Pmatov, whose men harassed Napoleon's army.

A YOUNG man was doing his own shopping. He said to the pretty girl behind the draper's counter: "I want a pillow-case, please."

"Yes," said the girl. "What size?"

"Why—er I'm not sure" said the young man, "but I take a six and seven-eighths hat!"

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BULLETIN

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY BULLETIN, November, 1941. Edited by Shewak Bhojraj. Annual Subscription, Re. 1, post free. Single copy, Ans. 8 (University of Bombay, Fort, Bombay).

The University of Bombay is to be congratulated on issuing this Bulletin periodically (three times in a year) to keep the students, parents guardians, teachers and others, interest in the education and culture of our country, well-informed about its own activities as well as the activities of general educational nature, and Mr. Shewak Bhojraj, its Editor, on efficiently conducting it. Besides the important University news and other usual features, viz., elections, nominations and appointments, University teachers, new statutes and ordinances, additions to books in the Library, degrees earned by theses, etc., the present issue contains information on prizes, scholarships, grants and fellowships and university, inter-university sports and various prize competitions and public notices of vacancies. Chaters on the courses of training. University examinations, equivalance of examinations and professional examinations are very useful for the guidance of young students. Items of news from the recognised schools, affiliated colleges and other universities are also included in the Bulletin. We are glad to understand from the Bulletin that the Syndicate of the University have requested the Principals of the affiliated colleges to see "to it that the formation of communal societies in their colleges is discouraged," that the medical examination of students has been made obligatory and that the University is considering a proposal for the institution of a degree in Dental Surgery. The Bulletin should easily find favour with the students and all those connected with them. One hopes the schools and colleges are making it available to their students and encouraging them to read it.

SOME HINDI BOOKS

REVIEWED BY B. V. VERMA.

'IGYAN KE CHAMATKAR, by Bhagwati Prasad Shrivastava, published by the Gyan Mandala Ltd., Kashi; sixe 7 1/4"x", pp. 196, price rupee One.

The book deals with the wonders of Science in a lucid and simple language, as it has been written for the students and laymen. Still the learned author has spared no pains in giving an accurate and exact account of the scientific things of every day interest, viz., radio, photographic camera, aeroplane, submarine, parachute, television etc. There are 33 lessons which cover a wide field of the scientific subjects and which are illustrated with 13 pictures. This is the age of machines and the scientific inventions, and so such books are a great need of the day. The author deserves to be congratulated for such a useful work.

KOKILA, translated by Gauri Shankar Ojha, published by the Saraswati press, Benares Cantt., size: 7"x4 3/4". pp 346 Price Rs. 1/8/-.

This book was originally written by Shri Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai, a well-known novelist in Gujarati, and it has been translated into Hindi with great labour. Hindi literature has been the richer by the addition of this social novel. Mr. Desai's characterisation is faultless and shows a deep insight into the workings of the human mind. The story centres round Nath Babà who plays a double role, but fails in burning to death Sir Biharilal, a self-made man. The heroine meets a tragic death because her husband was accused of theft and was accordingly living incognito. The climax reached when Kusum, the daughter of Sir Biharilal comes on the stage and chooses Rashmi, a poor but virtuous man, as her friend because he had saved her family from the flaming jaws of death. The book abounds in catching touches of psychological moments.

KERALA SAINT AND REFORMER

SREE NARAYANA GURUDEV. By Swami Dharma Teerthan, B.A., LL.B. Translated into Kanarese by Mr. B. P. Acharya and published by the Billavar Association, 17, Raghunath Dadaji St., Fort, Bombay. Price, As. 8.

This is a Kanarese translation of Swami Dharma Teerthan's work in English, entitled "A Prophet of Peace or Sree Narayana Gurudev of Malabar (A Study)", published some ten years ago. Sree Narayana Guru, who passed away some 13 years ago, was one of the most remarkable persons produced by Kerala. He was a reformer and saint born with a burning zeal to liberate the down-trodden classes of Hindu society from the tyranny of the caste system. He made it the mission of his life to preach the revolutionary gospel of "One Caste, One Religion, One God"—and for over four decades prior to his death he laboured incessantly to usher into existence a new order of society built on the foundations of such a gospel, with the consequence that to-day his followers in Kerala and other parts of Western India can be counted by lakhs. He was not merely an idealist, but a practical reformer. He brought into existence nearly sixty temples, entry to which was declared open to all, including the "lowest" among the untouchables. He was instrumental in establishing a number of schools in which not only the three R's but handicrafts as well were taught to the poor of all classes. He also organised medical relief and other welfare activities to improve the lot of the poorest and the lowliest. Being a Sanskrit scholar himself, he also laboured to spread the knowledge of Sanskrit far and wide. He possessed a dynamic personality which attracted thousands towards him wherever he went. Among those who became interested in him and paid him a visit were Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi.

The present work is not a biography as such. Not many details of his career are to be found in it but, as the author himself puts it, it is a study of the Guru Swami's ideals and ideas. Swami Dharma Teerthan, who is a disciple of the Guru, brings into relief the striking features of the personality which has left an indelible impress on Kerala, and whose revolutionary teachings are bound to exercise more and more influence in the years to come on Hindu society as their knowledge spreads. It seems a pity that no detailed biography of this remarkable son of Kerala has yet been published in English for the benefit of the non-Malayalam speaking people outside Kerala.

R. K. P.

Life Of Christ In Gujerati

Gandhiji's "Hind Swaraj" Reprinted

(1) Isu Christ, (2) Hind Swaraj, (3) So Taka Swadeshi, (4) Jivan Shodhan; Nos. (1) and (2) published by Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad, (3) and (4) by Navjivan Karyalaya, price As 6, 4, Re. 1/4 and 1/4 respectively.

All these four books have been grouped together because they are published by an institution which has been brought into existence by Mahatma Gandhi and works under his inspiration and propagates his views.

"Isu Christ" is a life of Jesus Christ and a practically fully revised edition published sixteen years after its first appearance in 1925. The first edition did not prove quite popular with Indian Christians and was adversely criticised by them. They did not like a subsidiary preaching given to Christ's miracles and a complete absence of reference to the Resurrection. Mr. Mashruwala is a deep student of world religions and a dispassionate thinker, never aggressive; what he has to say he says with all the humility borrowed from Mahatmaji, his Guru. He has explained his views in the Samalochana Chapter at the end. He does not believe that God requires any intermediary to favour his sincere devotees. Mahatmaji is himself a great admirer of the Christian Prophet and Mr. Mashruwala follows in his footsteps. He cannot, therefore, be accused of partiality or fanaticism. His own creed—Swaminarayan Pantha — wherever it advocates such intervention it is denounced by him (p. 106).'

"Hind Swaraj" which is a second edition embodies Gandhiji's views on the subject in A.D. 1909 in the days of the 'Indian Opinion.' This book is a reprint of the edition of A.D. 1925 with certain matter added, viz., Mahatmaji's message to Madame Sophia Wadia who had published a special 'Hind Swaraj' issue of "Aryan Path" and Shriyut Mahadeo Desai's article in the journal showing how Gandhiji's views have progressed and developed since 1909.

Book No. 3 the title of which means 'One Hundred Per Cent Swadeshi' is a reprint of articles written by Gandhji and others in the "Harijan Bandhu" from A.D. 1934 onwards. It is a comprehensive volume on the subject and embodies useful literature on 'Khadi', Village Crafts etc. 'Jivan Shodhan' is a reprint of the second edition published seven years ago. It sets out the views of Mr. Mashruwala on the 'Hindu Religion', philosophy, metaphysics, society, yoga and many other subjects which go to form the fabric of the life of a Hindu. To serious-minded readers it will furnish a good guide and set them thinking, —a no mean achievement.

Shield Guide–1941

SHIELD GUIDE (1941)—Published by Premier Publicity Society 8-C, Beadon Street, Calcutta.

The Publishers of the Shield Guide deserve to be complimented for maintaining the high standard of their publication, despite the war conditions. The Guide is published every year in connection with the I.F.A. Shield of Calcutta. There are several interesting articles in it and the illustrations by Mr. Benoy Bose are particularly amusing. Many will be interested to read "How Poochipara won the I.F.A. Shield" by "Permainan". Perhaps it is meant to be a "dig at the Mohamedan Sporting and other clubs who import players from all parts of the country and maintain them at considerable expense with a view to win different tournaments in India. It calls for attention towards growing sham-amateurism in the country.

J.C.M.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

URDU LIBRARY SERIES

'Naya Sansar', Kitabghar, Bankipore, Patna (Bihar), has started publication of a series of interesting little books in Urdu on vital literary political and social questions.

The first book in the series is "Hamari Zaban", by the famous Urdu writer, Maulvi Abdul Haq of the Anjuman Taraqi-e-Urdu. The author who is perhaps the greatest living authority on this subject urges the claim of Urdu as the national language of India.

The second book in the series is "Ifadi Adab" by the young and progressive literary critic, Akhtar Ansari, who discusses the importance of literature in relation to life. "Literature", according to him, "should be purposeful but at the same time conform to artistic and aesthetic standards."

Attractively got up and beautifully printed, these handy little books are a valuable addition to modern Urdu literature. Each is priced at 8 annas.

K. A.A.

SEX-KNOWLEDGE

CONTINENCE AND ITS CREATIVE POWER. By Swami Jagadiswarananda. Published by Sri Ramkrishna Math, Karachi, Price As. 4.

The booklet is written on the same subject and with the same purpose as Gandhiji's 'Self-Restraint v.v. Self-indulgence. It is written for young boys and girls between the ages of 16 and 25—the period of adolescence, the most critical in a man's life In this formative period, it is such knowledge, as the Swami gives in this book, which saves a man's life from the many pitfalls laid before our young men and women in modern civilised society. The Swami has dealt with sex-knowledge in a scientific spirit and has proved to the hilt that continence is not only desirable but quite possible for ordinary men and women; yet the author prescribes no remedy of stark puritanism. His book is not a monkish tirade against marriage; rather a friendly advice to marry and yet to practise continence for mutual elevation.

It is written in a very simple yet exceedingly pleasant style, convincing, at the same time interesting. It quotes a very wide variety of authorities—religious books such as the Upanishads, scientific authorities on medicine and sex, literary authorities such as Romain Rolland and Upton Sinclair, artists like Michael Angelo and Beethoven. The author seems to possess an amazing variety of knowledge and has used it ably in a deserving cause—the saving of our young men and women from the morass of a sex-indulgence.

D. H. BUTANI.

3 Books FREE

Send us just one anna stamp to cover postage and ask for FREE copies of (1) The Rational Way to Superb Manhood, By Dr Gambers (2) Physical Fitness for Marriage (3) Children by Choice By Dr. Gambers and when the post brings to your door all these copies post paid, see what a big return you get for your one anna

BRIJMOHAN & Co., BOMBAY 5

A short short story

News for a Peeper

STELLA GETS AN ANSWER IN A TRICKY LITTLE GAME

By PETER LANGDALE

STELLA was as curious as any wife should be who's left her hubby a note telling him he can look after himself in the future, because she's fed up with his bad temper when he comes home evenings, and that she's just about had enough of cleaning and polishing and cooking in a three-room flat for a guy who's got as much sense of gratitude as an undertaker has a sense of humor.

She was curious because she'd never done this before; she'd never had time. They'd only been married three months, and that's not really long enough for a girl to know all about what happens when a wife gives her husband the air in writing. She wanted to see how Bill reacted to that note on the dressing-table; whether he took it on the chin and went out to face the world, dauntless and wifeless, or whether he crumpled. She hoped he'd crumple.

Anyway, the best way to see a thing, she decided logically, was to go to the place where it was happening and keep your eyes open.

It'd been two-fifteen in the afternoon when she had written the note, and by three-fifteen she'd changed her mind a few score times, packed a suitcase with a few clothes, just for appearance, and closed the front door behind her with a firm resolution never to darken the threshold again until Bill went down on his knees and craved pardon.

Knowing Bill was due home at five o'clock, the thought occurred to her that unless she hurried she'd miss the show, and if she did that no one would forgive her, least of all herself.

The threshold was darkened once again as she entered the flat, but she didn't look at it that way. After all, maybe she'd been a little harsh with the darling boy; perhaps there was something in this jaded business-man notion, or else why did movie magnates make pictures of them?

● She wriggled under the bed—a perfect vantage spot for some peeking.

And then—the spectre flashed like a lively nightmare through her mind—there was a chance, an awful chance, that Bill would kill himself with that gun he'd bought during the burglar scare. He might even take to drinking his head off with his pay envelope, or put his head in the oven.

In fact, there were quite a number of things he might do, and Stella began to think she'd been led back to the flat by some Fate which had a personal interest in the destiny of young couples.

She walked into the bedroom and noticed that her missive was still there, just where she'd placed it on the dressing table. So Bill hadn't been back yet. She was in time to prevent disaster and that ugly follow-through about insanity which they always printed in the papers whenever anyone put himself on the spot.

Glancing around the room, the only place she could think of to peek from was under the bed. From this angle, by lifting the frills of the bed-cover, she had a ringside view of the note on the dressing-table.

She'd be able to watch Bill's reaction when he read the note, and then, if he didn't stage a horizontal but went to the drawer where the gun was kept instead, she'd jump out and do her stuff.

She crawled floorwards and wriggled her way into position. Too bad she couldn't have a cushion or two to help her get comfortable, but there wasn't space. The floor was mighty hard, and it wasn't possible to move much, because the underside of the mattress was so close; an inch lower and she couldn't have squeezed in at all.

Just as her pose was reproducing the first stage of paralysis, the front door opened and Bill came into the hall with a hearty "Hello, darling! You there?"

A few strides and he was in the bedroom. He saw the note and, squinting between the frills of the bed-cover, Stella watched him read it, peer at it, turn it over, and finally fold it away in his pocket.

There was dead silence while he stood beside the dressing-table staring blankly into space; deciding whether to use a gun or the gas meter, Stella supposed. She was all set to haul herself out the moment he made for the drawer where the weapon lay. Instead, he opened his wardrobe and, with a deep sigh, took out a suit—a good suit, which he put on.

Stepping out to discuss the problem with a friend, thought Stella, or maybe...maybe he'd make a date with a pre-marriage sweetheart? She hadn't thought of dames before.

But the horror of the idea was crushed out of her by Bill's weight as he sat heavily on the bed and changed his shoes. When he'd got the second shoe on he began to hum. It was a snappy, light hearted tune, the kind a man hums when his spirits are on the boom.

Anger welled up in Stella's heart. He wasn't in the least repentent. A hard, insensitive brute who could watch his quarter-year-bride walk out on him like so much laundry. He had no feelings, and she felt she wouldn't care a hoot if he dropped dead on the floor beside her.

When he'd dressed she saw him, still humming, write something on the back of her note, fold it in reverse way, and replace it in its original place on the dressing table.

Then he brushed his suit carefully, fixed his tie straight, gave himself the once-over in the mirror, and went into the hall.

Immediately the front door closed Stella wormed her way out from underneath the bed and snatched at the note. This must be some kind of clue to his movements.

She read: "It's much softer ON the bed."

Z

ILLUSTRATION BY H. FITZPATRICK.

A Story Husbands Should Read Out To Their Wives!

HE HAD NO FEELINGS—OR HAD HE?

Bombay's Blackout—Of 1833!

Sidelights On The History Of The Premier City Of India

By J. MACKWAN

When one travels from Mahim to Colaba, and marvels at the beauty of Bombay, its palatial buildings, concrete roads, plentiful water supply and easy transport, one wonders about its condition a century ago, and how it developed by gradual stages into the premier city of India and the second one in the British Empire.

In 1661 when Bombay was given in dowry on the marriage of Charles II with Catherine of Braganza, it was only an undeveloped small island. It was transferred to the East India Company in 1669 and for nearly a century, or till 1793 to be exact, the civic administration was conducted by the Governor of Bombay assisted by five senior members of his Council, who were all Justices of the Peace.

In that year, that is in 1793, by an Act of Parliament power was given to the Governor-General-in-Council of Fort William in Bengal, for the time being, to appoint Justices of the Peace. These J.P.s were not empowered to sit in Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery unless called upon to do so and no person was capable of acting as a J. P. till he had taken the requisite oath. The Statute, although it contained 160 sections, had only about six sections which related to what had been termed the "Constitution of the Corporation."

The Landmarks

Until 1833 several legislative Acts were passed for the advancement of the civic life but the administration of the Municipal affairs was vested, subject to the general discretion of the Bench of Justices, in a Court of Petty Sessions consisting of two Magistrates and a J. P. attending by rotation. In 1865 an Act was passed which was considered an important landmark in the civic advance of the city.

This Act placed the powers of the purse in the hands of the Justices and the entire executive power in the hands of a single official, designated the Municipal Commissioner, who was appointed by the Governor for a renewable term of three years, subject to removal for misconduct, neglect or incapacity to perform duties or on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the Justices.

As a result of persistent agitation carried for civic home rule by the Bombay Association, a Municipal Act was framed in 1872 which for the first time in Bombay city gave franchise to the public. Under this Act, rate-payers who paid Rs. 30 and over per annum as Property Tax, those who had carriages and horses of their own and paid Wheel Tax, were enfranchised. 64 members were elected on the Municipal Corporation, viz: 32 by rate-payers and the University, 16 by J.P's and 16 were nominated by the Government.

Ten years later, in 1882 came the memorable pronouncement of Lord Ripon on Local Self-Government which envisaged far-reaching powers for local bodies. This was followed by a further agitation in Bombay for the extension of local self-government with the result that Bombay Act III of 1888 was passed. This Act is still in force and in spite of a number of amendments, its framework has not been altered.

For J. Ps. To A. F.

The outstanding feature of this Act was the creation of three coordinate authorities, viz: (1) Municipal Corporation, (2) the Standing Committee and (3) the Municipal Commissioner and the vesting of the executive power in the Municipal Commissioner subject to certain specified restrictions. This Act also increased the number of councillors from 64 to 72 of which 30 were elected at ward elections by rate-payers, and graduates of certain Universities in British India and United Kingdom.

It may be said here that Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the father of the Municipal Corporation, took a great deal of interest in framing this Act and very ably represented the interests of the Municipal Corporation when the Bill came before the Legislative Council for debate. Sir Charles Ollivant then Municipal Commissioner, was placed by the Government and the Municipal Corporation on special duty to frame this Act.

In 1922 a further constitutional change was effected by introducing the Bombay Municipality Act III of 1922. By this change in the local self-government, the representation of the Justices of Peace was done away with. So the rule of the Justices of the Peace which started with the civic administration in 1793 and gradually diminished as local self-government was advanced, was brought to a zero point in 1922, after nearly 129 years!

The franchise extended to the rate-payers was substituted into rent payers, thus qualifying for the first time in the history of Bombay tenants paying Rs. 10 rent per month to go to the Polling Booths to vote for the Municipal elections.

In 1935 a still further advance was made by the constitutional changes in the Government of India Act, which necessitated further reforms in the field of local self-government. In 1938 the rental qualification of Rs. 10 was reduced to Rs. 5 and the number of councillors were raised from 112 to 117, which is the present strength of the Municipal Corporation. The city wards were for the first time divided into 19 units. The next elections which are due in January 1944, will be on the Adult Franchise system; thus those who are above 21 years and know how to read and write can go to the Polling Booths and vote.

Police In 1794

I have so far given a bird's-eye view of the development of the city from 1793 to 1941, as far as Municipal administration is concerned. I shall now revert and give the readers some interesting historical facts.

In 1794 Sir Francis Gordon was the High Constable of Police and received salary of Rs. 100 per month. Mr. Henry Rusterfield, who was the first European Constable received Rs. 35 per month. Mr. Richard Pereira was a Clerk of the Rounds on Rs. 10 per month. There were 31 constables on Rs. 7/8/0 p.m., 3 havaldars on Rs. 7 each and 125 sepoys on Rs. 5 each p.m. The cost of stationery, oil and candles was Rs. 14 per mensem!

In 1796 the Coroner's pay was Rs. 90 p.m. The Government at that time also paid Priests for their duties in the jail and they were paid as under: Hindu priest, Rs. 8 p.m., Parsi, Rs. 6 p.m., Portuguese priest, Rs. 6 p.m. and Jew Priest Rs. 12 per month.

Lighting Of Streets Illegal

It may sound highly improbable that the highest judicial court in Bombay Presidency should rule and decide that the lighting of the streets of Bombay was illegal. But so it was. In 1833, the Committee of the Justices of Peace appointed by His Majesty's Government resolved to fix lamps across Esplanade Road from Churchgate to Mumbadevi Chowki on the Parel Road. The first objection to the lighting of the roads was raised by the Chief of the Garrison.

The Committee of the Justices, however, as an experimental measure resolved to fix six lamps along Bhendy Bazar Road. Even to this the Hon. Chief Justice objected stating that the act of the Justices was illegal as lighting of the roads was not provided for by the Act of Parliament. In the same way, he said that the watering of the roads and streets was also illegal, the function of the municipality then, under the Act of Parliament, being of cleansing, watching and repairing of the different public ways.

The Justices went to the Supreme Court as it was then called and the judgment was given by the Hon. Judges that the application of the Assessment Funds to the lighting of streets was contrary to the meaning and intent of the Statute 33rd George III. The lighting was thereupon stopped.

For ten years there was no lamplights in Bombay. In 1843 a resolution was passed by the Bench to light the public roads and streets.

In 1853 there were 50 lights which were lighted from dusk to midnight throughout the year except on moonlight nights. Altogether they were lighted for 1680 hours in the year and the actual cost was Rs. 16-12-9 each per annum or Rs. 1-6-5 per mensem.

Gas Light

In 1853 the Bench recorded their opinion to use gas light but nothing was done till 1865 when on the 7th of October of that year gas was first used in Bombay. At the end of that year there were 220 lamps, which number gradually increased year by year. The introduction of gas was much appreciated and during 1866 several Indian gentlemen presented the Municipality with large ornamental lamps for central positions on public roads.

Thus the Hon. Mr. Mungaldas Nathubhoy gave one five light lamp to be erected opposite the Robert Money School, (This landmark has been removed now. Robert Money School has been shifted from Dhobi Talao to Procter Road). Other Indian gentlemen who donated lamps were: Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia, Mr. Keshavji Naique, Mr. Kallianji Sewji, Mr. A. D. Sassoon Nusserwanji Manekji Petit and Gokuldas Tejpal.

Bombay Hack Conveyance

About one hundred years ago, the mode of conveyance consisted of "Palkhis" or palaquins, coaches, "pahitans" and "bugees". In years gone by, the passenger used to sit alongside the driver and the carriage was intended to carry one passenger. In 1901 victorias were introduced to accommodate three to four passengers.

Chain And Badge

In 1888 there came a proposal before the Municipal Corporation that a Chain and Badge should be provided for the President, but it was turned down by legal opinion on the ground that the municipal moneys were to be spent for specific purposes.

The foundation stone of the present Municipal Building was laid by Lord Ripon on December 19, 1884 before leaving India. The ground was purchased from the Government of India for Rs. 90,000 at the rate of Rs. 15 per square yards. The building cost Rs. 11,19,969.

CHURCHILL'S 67th BIRTHDAY TO-MORROW

Premier To Have Spell Of Quiet With Own Family And Grandson

LONDON, Nov 28.

Mr. Churchill celebrates his 67th birthday on Sunday, but it will not be marked by any special festivities.

The Prime Minister has decided, however to spend what little free time he has with those members of his family who are available.

He is likely to have a visit from his grandson Winston, son of Mr. Randolph Churchill and his other grandchildren. Part of the Prime Minister's birthday will be devoted to preparing the big speech he is to make shortly on manpower when Government will introduce conscription for women for the first time in British history

The best birthday gift that the Prime Minister could receive is to hear from General Auchinleck of a resounding victory in Libya.

FAMINE LIKELY IN RAICHUR

RAICHUR Nov. 27.

Owing to lack of rains so far, it is feared there will be complete failure of crops this year. So there is the fear that there will be great famine in these parts.

It is learnt that a meeting of all the Tahsildars of the district is called for in the first week of December to exchange views on the famine conditions in the different Taluks

Mr. Zahir-Ahamad I.C.S., the Collector of this District will handover charge to the new Collector in the first week of December after finishing the meeting of the Tahsildars, and will leave for Nizamabad to which district he has been transferred.

Compulsory Arbitration Not Embodied In Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

The Labour Committee of the House of Representatives is not including compulsory arbitration in the bill dealing with labour disputes which it sent to the floor of the House on Friday.

This is at the request of President Roosevelt's administration.

The bill may contain reconstruction of the United States Defence Mediation Board and mandates for cooling of periods in disputes.—Reuter.

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Send -/4/- stamps to first get the miraculously effective medicines of any Sexual Disorder free for trial to get fully convinced of their action before spending and avoid deception as at other places. For secret details send -/2/- stamps for the book "Sexual Guide" (110 pages.)

KAVIRAJ KHAZAN CHAND, B.A.,
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HOW WOMEN CAN WIN MEN AND MEN WIN

Respect of Other Men

Unless two pints of bile juice flow daily from your liver into your bowels, your food decays in your bowels. This poisons your whole body. You get yellow tongue, yellow skin, pimples, dull eyes, bad breath, bad taste, gas, dizziness, headache. You have become an ugly-looking, foul-smelling, sour-thinking person. Everybody wants to run from you.

Laxatives can't help, for they only move out the tail end of your bowels and that doesn't take away the decayed poison.

Only a free flow of your bile juice will stop this decay poison in your bowels. The one mild vegetable medicine which starts a free flow of your bile juice is Carter's Little Liver Pills. No calomel in Carter's. Only fine, mild, vegetable extracts. If you would bring back your personal charm, start taking Carter's Little Liver Pills according to directions today.

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1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a handsome, educated and decent Muslim Girl of any denomination from respectable family, no matter if poor, to marry a young Muslim in excellent employment. Write with full particulars which will be reciprocated and treated strictly confidential or apply for interview to Box No. 15420, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Branch Managers on Rs. 75|- p. m. Inspectors and organisers on Rs. 100|-, 50|- p. m. respectively, for Finance business. Apply with -|1|3 stamps to:— Educational Films Corporation (Finance) Ltd., Jullundur City. (15396)

Earn Rs. 100. Learn Journalism by post to write Articles, Stories. Ideal hobby. Pitman Shorthand in 8 days, Accountancy. Associated Schools, Delhi. (15421)

Wanted for a well-established Life Office Organisers on decent salary and travelling. On year's approved service, permanency of post on graded scale of increments. Educated men with ripe experience in Life business need only apply giving full particulars of experience and references. Apply Box No. 9594, "Bombay Chronicle."

Journalists, Cartoonists, Agents, Publishers (no remuneration), Patrons wanted for labour journal starting. Box No. 15321, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held on FRIDAY, the 19th December, 1941, at 11-0 A.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1941.
(2) To elect a Director in place of Mr. Kanai Lall Jatia who retires and is eligible for re-election.
(3) To elect a Director in place of Mr. P. J. P. Thomas who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
(4) To elect a Director in place of Mr. Carl Bendix who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
(5) To elect a Director in place of Mr. Jna Basu who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-election.
(6) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta,
29th November, 1941.

174. BOOKS

Astrological Self-Instructor — 8th Edition 1939 Zodiacal Map, completely revised with exhaustive contents, at half-rates, shop-soiled. Remit Re. 1-10 including postage. The Astrological Office, P. O. Basavangudi (S. India). (15407)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

Isis turns grey hair black from the roots permanently. Prepared from an ancient Egyptian formula Re. 1|12|- per Phial. Agents:— Kemp & Co., Charni Road, Bombay. (15250)

GO ADVENTURING TO-DAY

SEE

PARAMOUNT'S CIRCUS QUEEN
A BREATH-TAKING THRILL IN EVERY SCENE
MORE WONDERFUL THAN ANYTHING SEEN

Now Thrilling Bombay

SUPER

Daily 1-30, 4, 7 & 9-45 p.m.
Morning Show To-day 10 a.m.

SHE LIVED BY HER SPIRIT!

"SANT SAKHU"

PRABHAT'S
Biography Of
A Frail Girl Who
Conquered All

10TH WEEK AT

CENTRAL

HINDI: Only Sat., Sun. 7 P.M.
MARATHI: Daily 4, 7, 9-45.
Sat., Sun. 1-30, 4 and 9-45.

FULL SUPPORT TO VICEROY

Announcement About Political Prisoners In Next Few Days

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, November 28.

Some surprise has been caused in political circles owing to Mr. Amery's statement in the House of Commons regarding the release of political prisoners that it is "a matter in the discretion for the Government of India".

According to information here the question was last week referred to a sub-committee of the British Cabinet as it raised a big question of policy bearing on war effort. There appears no doubt, however, that the Viceroy's Council stands unanimously by the decision to release political prisoners and Viceroy himself has fully backed his Council. No serious difficulty is understood to have been raised by the Provincial Governments also. For the latter's discretion with reference to individual cases will be fully respected in any declaration of policy determined by the Central Government.

The interpretation put, however, on Mr. Amery's statement is that the British Cabinet has now endorsed the decision of the Viceroy's Council. If that is so, the announcement may be expected within the next few days—at any rate before the Viceroy leaves on tour. There is general regret at the delay as it robs Government's decision of its grace.

MAHARASHTRA PHYSICAL EDUCATION CONFERENCE

JALGAON, Nov. 25.

Dr. Mr. Jayakar has consented to preside at the open session of the 12th session of the Maharashtra Physical Education Conference to be held at Jalgaon from 8th to 11th January 1942. Mr. Motilal Manakchand of Amainer has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

FOUR 'SIXERS' TO-DAY—

"SIKANDAR" is piling up shows at MINERVA and hitting boundaries all round. "SIKANDAR" will score to-day four 'Sixers'! Don't miss to enjoy the ideal film-sport.

MINERVA'S HISTORICAL HIT

SIKANDAR

Direction:—SOHRAB MODI

13th Grand Week 13th

MINERVA

To-day—SHOWS NOS. 264, 265, 266 and 267

Daily 3 Shows—4, 7 and 10 P.M.

Sat. Sun. and Holidays 1-15 P.M. Matinee Extra

(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

ZANANA SHOW on WED. 3rd at 1-30 p.m.

RANJIT'S HILARIOUS HIT

7th WEEK

SASURAL

Directed by: C. DOSHI

Cast:
MADHURI, MOTILAL, NURJAHAN

Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.
Mat. today at 1-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE

Move Against Huq

Cry Of Muslim Solidarity In Danger

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Moslem League has received a requisition asking him to call a meeting of the Working Committee of the Provincial Muslim League to consider 'interalia', the following matters:

"A meeting of the Working Committee of the Bengal Povincial Muslim League has been requisitioned to consider, 'inter alia', the following:—

"(1). The question of members of the Muslim League associating themselves and or co-operating with a political party calling itself the Progressive, which seems to strike at the root of Moslem solidarity and is hostile to the fundamental principles of the Muslim League.

(2). To decide what action is called for and should be taken against members of the League whose activities in the province recently have been directed towards the splitting up of Moslem solidarity and driving a wedge in the ranks of the Muslim League members of the Assembly."—A. P.

Fazlul Haq Denies Formation Of New Party

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal presided at a Cabinet meeting this morning.

After His Excellency had left the meeting the Hon. Chief Minister issued the following statement:—

"Statements have appeared in the press which indicate that as the outcome of disunity in the Cabinet, I have accepted the leadership of a new party to be called the progressive coalition party. I desire it to be known that there is no truth whatever in these reports. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that as chief Minister and Leader of the Coalition Party in the Assembly it would be unconstitutional for me to enter into negotiations with parties now in opposition with the object of forming a new party. It is my desire to maintain the solidarity of the coalition party no less than that of the Ministry and to ensure that the decision of the coalition party is accepted by every member of the party."—A. P.

2 VILLAGERS MAULED TO DEATH AND 2 INJURED

Lion Shooting Tragedy In Rewa State Forest Near Bardoli

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

Two villagers were killed and two are lying in precarious condition in Lolvin Hospital as a result of lion shooting tragedy which occurred in Rewa State forest. It is said the Raja of Shankergarh went out for lion shikar in a forest near Bardoli in Rewa State territory and several villagers were engaged as beaters to drive the game towards the machan. A lion rushed out of a thicket and first killed the buffalo, which was kept as a bait some distance from the machan. Next it attacked the beaters and some beaters tried to climb trees but they were pulled down by the lion. Four villagers were brought here with serious wounds and two died in hospital. Several others have received minor injuries.

CALCUTTA.—For placing an order with a firm for the purpose of supplying foodstuffs, such as sausages, boiled ham and chocolates, to his wife and children in Austria, J. Mayr of Calcutta was sentenced on Monday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 25|- or in default, to undergo rigorous imprisonment for two weeks under the Defence of India Rules.

JAPANESE LAND AIRCRAFT IN INDO-CHINA

U. S. Ready For Emergency

Combat Planes For Action In Outside Bases

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

Eight-hundred or more modern combat planes are ready for action in advanced bases outside continental United States, it was revealed by Major General Arnold, Chief of the United States air forces in the revised version of a recent confidential speech to the military academy, now released.

Major General Arnold reported that the army possessed 2,500 or more modern combat type warplanes, despite the diversion of the United States made aircraft abroad, but did not give figures for trainers or bombers.

He said that the British had found the army's "P 40" pursuit planes superior to their own Hurricanes and they were a standard equipment in the Near East, "although we no longer rate "P 40" as better than a good pursuit trainer."

Major Arnold added: "We have reached large production stage on our single-engined bell "P 39", which is a type that has demonstrated that it is a match for the Spitfire and Messerschmitt up to 16,000 feet, and on our Lock-Heed "P 38".

Eclipsing both these however, in the new single-engine republic "P 47 B".

Major General Arnold asserted that the new ferrying command would take a bomber to Tibet or Little America if you gave it 48 hours' notice."—Reuter.

In The Arctic

8 ENEMY SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Eight enemy ships have been sunk and five seriously damaged by British submarines in Arctic waters, states the Admiralty.

The ships sunk in the Arctic waters were transporting reinforcement of men and supplies to German armies on the Murmansk front.

The Arctic waters operations were carried out by the British submarines "Tigris" and the 'Trident.'—Reuter.

Naval Engagement Between British & Nazi Forces

LONDON Nov. 29.

It is learned that British and German naval forces came into contact on Friday night.—Reuter.

Naval Engagement In English Channel

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Last night gun-fire was heard in the Straits of Dover. A naval engagement is said to be in progress.—Reuter.

Twenty-Four Axis Ships Sunk In November

LONDON, Nov. 28.

It is learned authoritatively in London that since the beginning of November, 24 enemy ships have been sunk, four probably sunk and 13 hit by the Royal Navy and the Fleet Air Arm in the Mediterranean.

The British Navy's toll of enemy Mediterranean shipping so far this month is thus 41 ships against 27 for the whole month of October.—Reuter..

NEW BATTLE IN LIBYAN DESERT

CAIRO, Nov. 29.

A new tank battle in the Libyan desert has been in progress since yesterday. It is taking place some 20 miles south-west of Gambut Fighting is as heavy as any there has yet been, said a British military spokesman here to-day.—

LEAVE FOR TROOPS CANCELLED

SINGAPORE, Nov. 29

Leave for troops was cancelled to-night. It is authoritatively stated that this is a "normal precautionary move in view of the Pacific situation."—Reuter.

Concerted Blitz Against Bangkok Threatened?

U. S. TO TIGHTEN ECONOMIC MEASURES IN CASE OF INVASION

WASHINGTON, November 29.

As all branches of the Government awaited Tokyo's next move, Mr. Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters "If Japan invaded Thailand we should tighten our economic measures against her and concentrate some of our navy in that general area to see what American rights are respected."

Senator George, a leading member of the Committee, declaring that all Japanese offers "had strings tied to them", added that if Japan should choose a war there was bound to be very close co-operation between the United States and Britain. This might go beyond economic co-operation, but I believe the chief role of the United States would be commercial and economic one."

JAPANESE PRESS AGGRESSIVE

TOKYO.—The Japanese press is still aggressive in its attitude towards the Washington talks. The "Nichi Nichi" emphasises that there should be a complete change in American policy if the Washington talks are to proceed.

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt who has left for Warm Springs, prior to his departure, reviewed the arrangements to meet any developments that may take place in regard to the Far Eastern situation. He met Col. Knox, Mr. Stimson and Mr. Cordell Hull and other offiials, and held discussion on the situation and the measures taken.

HALIFAX ENDS TOUR

WASHINGTON.—Lord Halifax who has abruptly ended his tour of U. S. Munition works is to let the British Government know how the U.S. Government reacts to the Far Eastern situation.

JAPANESE LAND AIRCRAFT IN INDO-CHINA

SINGAPORE, Nov. 29.

Aircraft constituted the bulk of the reinforcements which the Japanese landed in Indo-China in the last few days, I learn from a reliable source, writes Reuter's correspondent. Some infantry and artillery troops were also disgorged recently at Saigon, but even now it is doubted whether the actual number of the Japanese troops in the whole of Indo-China is more than some 50 to 60 thousand. Until about a month ago the Japanese had only some hundred aircraft in South Indo-China. In the last few days the number is believed to have been brought up to at least five hundred.

BIG PREPARATIONS

It is still felt in well-informed circles here that the Japanese are not at present in a position to take action against Thailand, but their preparations appear now well advanced, and it should not take them long, if they so decided, to launch a combined land, air, naval and internal Fifth Column 'Blitz' against Bangkok. A few more aeroplanes and a few more troops should be sufficient to deal a death-blow to Thailand's capital. To conquer or occupy the interior of Thailand would be a different matter. The country inland is mountainous and jungly and for such an operation the Japanese would probably need considerably greater forces than they are yet prepared to handle in Indo-China.

SWIFT BLOW AGAINST BANGKOK

The possibility, however, should not be ruled out that they may make a swift blow against Bangkok, before the A.B.C.D Powers could decide what action to take and before Mr. Churchill's promised naval reinforcements could get in these parts in sufficient strength to hinder their action in the Gulf of Siam. There is reason to believe that the Japanese Army thinks that if they pursue such tactics quickly and effectively enough they may avoid military implications with the A B C D Powers.—Reuter.

JAPAN TO INFLICT TRIPLE BLITZ?

LONDON: ATTENTION IS AGAIN BEING FOCUSSED TO PERSISTENT REPORTS OF JAPANESE PREPARATIONS FOR AN EVENTUAL ASSAULT ON THAILAND, WRITES REUTER'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT. ALTHOUGH JAPANESE AND FRENCH CENSORSHIP IS SEVERE SUFFICIENT NEWS HAS LEAKED OUT TO MAKE IT CLEAR THAT JAPAN IS CONCENTRATING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES OF ALL SORTS, AND IT MAY BE THAT A LIGHTNING CAMPAIGN BY AIR, SEA AND LAND AGAINST THAILAND IS CONTEMPLATED.

Competent observers in London are inclined to discredit suggestions that Japanese are not in a position to be able to embark on another campaign abroad. Particularly as they come mainly from Vichy French sources. It would seem probable, therefore, that Japan wishes to have all her preparations ready for a sudden offensive in the event of a final breakdown of Mr. Kurusu's conversations in the United States.

On the other hand it is possible that the Japanese Government may entertain the hope that these reported preparations for an invasion of Thailand, may make the United States Government more inclined to adopt an easier tone in their conversations. In the opinion of sound judges of Far Eastern affairs, however, it is considered that present Japanese intentions is to do everything short of provoking the United States into war.—Reuter.

(EARLIER CABLES ON PAGE 13)

PIPE MAJOR IN DISTRESS

TOBRUK, Nov. 29.

A Pipe Major who played Highlanders into action in his wilt and continued playing after being wounded three times has for a long time been one of the unhappiest men inside the Tobruk fortress.

He had pipes but was not allowed to play them lest the strains of scottish airs should give a clue to the enemy of the composition of the garrison..—Reuter.

"DIRECTLY HOSTILE ACTION."

TOKYO, Nov. 29.

Commenting on reports that United States has decided to institute air patrol over the Burma Road, authorities here say that such a move would be regarded as "directly hostile action and an example of the most provocative armed aggression on the part of the A B C D Powers."

The "Japan Times and Advertiser," commenting on reports that the Democracies have informed Thailand that they would "protect" its neutrality, says: "If that means sending forces of occupation into the country it would create a very serious position."—Reuter.

Vichy Again Surrenders

Toulon And Bizarta To Be Nazi Air Bases

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The 'Daily Mail's' Madrid correspondent declares: "The Vichy Government has agreed, I understand, to allow Germany to have air base facilities at Toulon and Bizerta, through which to reinforce and send supplies to General Rommel's forces in Libya.

Germany, it is stated from Vichy, at first demanded full use of the harbours of Toulon and Bizerta for the transport of troops and material, which would be sent on to Tripoli.

Although this demand was strongly backed by Admiral Darlan, Petain, it is understood, refused to yield to it.

The second demand for air base facilities was even more strongly pressed and to this Petain has agreed."—Reuter.

NEW GOVT. IN IRAN?

Proposal Before Majlis To-day?

TEHERAN, Nov 29.

"IRAN" STATES THAT A NEW GOVERNMENT WILL BE PROPOSED IN THE MAJLIS ON SUNDAY.

"The Ittilaat" of the 27th states that M. Farrughi is to be entrusted with the formation of a new Government on Sunday. It groups the Deputies into a majority, composed of the Ittehad, Mihan and Mustaqill Parties and numbering about 80 members, and a minority, composed of the Ittifaq Party and number about 40 members.—Reuter.

HALIFAX HASTENS TO WHITE HOUSE

EDDYSTONE (Pennsylvania), Nov. 28.

After a telephone conversation with the Embassy at Washington, Lord Halifax abruptly ended his inspection tour of ordnance plants in Philadelphia district to return to the Capital.

He told reporters that he would see Mr. Cordell Hull tonight but did not elaborate his statement.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

WASHINGTON: The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull and the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, discussed the Far Eastern situation for almost an hour to-day. Lord Halifax later told reporters that Britain was co-operating closely with the United States and was in harmony with the United States' attitude that it was for Japan to make the fateful choice. —Reuter.

STOP PRESS

HULL ON JAPAN'S ATTITUDE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

Mr. Hull told a Press Conference that there was nothing to be said about the situation until the Japanese Government indicated its attitude towards his communication which the Japanese envoys had received. He declined to reply when asked whether he thought that an attack on Thailand would result in a conflict in the Pacific.—Reuter.

RUSSIANS RETAKE ROSTOV

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.

The Russians have retaken Rostov. Five thousand German troops have been killed at Rostov and General Kleist's forces are being continually annihilated, states the Moscow radio. German troops at Rostov are retreating in disorder in the direction of Tanganrog.—Reuter.

HEAVY FIGHTING NEAR VOLOKOLAMSK AND KLIN

Situation Remains Tense

Nazis Employ 49 Divisions In Moscow Offensive

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Soviet midday 'communique' states "during the night of November 28th, our troops fought the enemy on all fronts".

MOSCOW:— "The Moscow front has become a gigantic meatmincer for the Germans", says the "Pravda" war correspondent, describing the situation on the Central Front, yesterday (Friday).

He says the day was clear and frosty, but not cold, and the frozen ground is helping the movement of the German 'Panzer' units, and that even enemy motor-cyclists are able to use field-tracks.

The greatest enemy concentrations are at Volokolamsk and Klin, to the north-west and north of the capital, and Stalinogorsk in the south. It is on the two northern sectors that the enemy was especially active yesterday

Nazis Forced Back

In the Volokolamsk region Red Army men stopped and held the advance of 40 Nazi tanks along the main highway and forced them back across the river.

Enemy Losses At Klin

In the fighting around Klin where the Germans are thrusting eastwards 70 of their tanks were destroyed, also 25 guns and 60 machine-guns, and 2,000 officers and men were killed.

Just south of Klin to the north and west of Stalinogorsk they have concentrated nine divisions, four tanks, four infantry and one S S Division. Despite great pressure Soviet troops are preventing the Nazi advance southwards down the Leningrad highway from this point.

RUSSIANS' COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

In the Mojaisk region the Nazis tried to cross an anti-tank ditch but were thrown back. From the Stalinogorsk town, 35 miles south-east of Tula on the southern flank of the Moscow front, where the Germans thrusting northwards have enclosed Tula completely except from the north, the Russians began a counter-offensive against superior enemy forces. The Germans had captured three villages in an especially fierce onslaught, but a Russian counter-attack recaptured two of these and forced the Nazis to retreat to their initial positions

The "Pravda" states that the German offensive on Moscow is employing 49 divisions, but says "night and day our troops inflict heavy bolws on the enemy, whose offensive has reached the state of a taut wire at the point of breaking. Our artillery creates a barrier of fire on the capital's approaches.

TENSE SITUATION

If the Germans did succeed in breaking through this mighty barrage success would be attained at the cost of enormous losses. The situation remains tense, but the enemy will drown in rivers of his own blood and in the putrifying mess of his dead soldiers."

Heavy Enemy Losses

MOSCOW.—During one day a Soviet air force unit operating in the western direction of the front destroyed 89 tanks, four hundred and thirty and 11 tank lorries, and annihilated over 2,000 German officers and men, according to the Middav Soviet 'communique.' It adds that Pivinsky's infantry unit operating on one of the sectors of the Leningrad front destroyed four enemy tanks and seven armoured cars and annihilated 3,000 officers and men.

LONDON:—A number of news broadcasts from Russia from noon G. M. T. to-day (Saturday) were prefixed with the announcement "Sverdlovsk calling". Sverdlovsk is in the Ural mountains about 900 miles east of Moscow, and some 500 miles north-east of Kuibyshev, whence foreign news broadcasts have also been given previously. The Moscow radio continues to broadcast news in Russian

Military commentary by "Annalist" is as under:— No week-end cheer for the German nation has been provided to-day by the usually resourceful propagandists who compile public versions of the High Command's daily report.

RUSSIANS' COUNTER-ATTACKS

Instead we have perhaps the significant fact of the Germans stressing the Russian counter-attacks in all the three active sectors of the Russian front, namely, before Leningrad, Moscow and on the Lower Don. The capture of Rostov which the Germans announced so cheerfully last Saturday has evidently been a costly venture, and was not completed until several days later, as foreseen by Annalist last week.

BRUTAL VENGEANCE ON ROSTOVITES

From to-day's German 'communique it is clear that the population of Rostov heroically defended their town against the invaders, as they are entitled to do under international law. Now that the Germans are masters of the town, they are exacting a brutal vengeance against the brave civilians who had attempted to defend their homes. They have ordered "ruthless reprisal measures".

The Germans again tried to advance on the Maloyaroslavets sector of the front on Friday morning, says the Moscow radio, but they were beaten off.

The Soviets firmly hold their defence positions and their artillery maintain concentrated fire.

The announcer added that on Thursday a German Scout corporal of the 34th Infantry Division was captured in this sector. He was dressed in a light summer coat and was blue with cold He said other German soldiers were dressed similarly.

SERIOUS SITUATION AROUND MOSCOW

LONDON.— According to the Moscow radio the situation is still serious near and around Moscow.

The fighting is most fierce in Klin, Stalinograd, and Volokolamsk.

MOSCOW.—The Germans who had crossed the river Oka between Serpukhov and Alexin, north of Tula, have been thrown back to the western bank of the River.

Nazis Capture Volokolamsk?

BERLIN.—The German News Agency claims that Volokolamsk (on the Moscow front) is now in German hands.

A German 'communique' claims further advance in the attack on Moscow.

THE RACE
(Courtesy: "The Gazette", Montreal)

Orissa Will Never Be Repeated In Bombay

Rumours About Ministry Formation Denied: "I Am Not Interested" Says Dr. Ambedkar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I am not in the least interested in the formation of Ministry in Bombay", said Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in an interview to a representative of the "Chronicle", referring to a New Delhi message of November 25, in this connection. The message suggested that during his stay in New Delhi next week, Dr. Ambedkar was expected to meet the Viceroy "presumably" in connection with the formation of Ministry in Bombay on the lines of Orissa.

"There is absolutely no foundation for this suggestion", added Dr. Ambedkar.

The news as contained in the New Delhi message that "certain individuals have already seen the Viceroy" in connection with Ministry formation, does not seem to have any basis. An attempt at Ministry formation is necessarily to be preceded by feelers with a view to find out possible weak spots in the Congress Party. There is no indication of any attempt so far in the matter of weaning away any of the members of the Congress Legislature Party

That Orissa will never be repeated in Bombay is the opinion expressed in Congress Circles. A prominent member of the Congress Legislature Party said that he had not the least doubt about the solidarity of the party.

GO RIGHT THROUGH TO BERLIN

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Interviewed on the occasion of his new appointment as General Officer Commanding in Chief of the Western Command, Lieut-Gen. Sir J. H. M. Marshall Cornwall was asked what our policy should be when the time came to invade Germany.

Lieut-General Cornwall remarked that it was looking rather far ahead, but he thought this time we should not be content to sit on the Rhine but we should go right through to Berlin.

It was his experience as former military attache at Berlin, he added, that people in Germany did not consider after the last war that they had been defeated because we had not gone into Berlin.—Reuter.

German Plane Brought Down In England

LONDON, Nov. 29.

A German plane was brought down over England during a night of limited activity, according to an Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique which says: "During the early part of last night enemy aircraft dropped bombs at scattered points in west and South-West England and in Solth Wales

At one place in South-Wales some damage was done. Elsewhere the damage was slight. The total number of casualties was small, but included some people killed. One enemy aircraft was destroyed during the night."—Reuter.

APPEAL FOR MAXIMUM PRODUCTION

Only One Holiday During Christmas

LONDON Nov. 29.

The Government has issued a call to all managements and workers engaged in war work to continue production throughout the Christmas and New Year season with not more than a one day break either on Christmas day or New Year's day. This appeal has been made, states the Labour Ministry to-day, in view of "maintaining maximum war production to sustain the efforts of our forces in the Middle East and our Russian allies."—Reuter.

EXTRADITION TREATIES EXTENDED TO BURMA

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Extradition treaties between Britain and the United States and between Britain and Iraq have, by Orders-in-Council published to-day, been extended to Burma.—Reuter.

U. S. Dedicates To Freedom

150th Anniversary Of Passing Of Bill Of Rights

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The following message is sent from President Roosevelt's special train 'en route' to Warm Springs in Georgia:—

The President called on all to observe December 15 as "The Bill of Rights Day", to cherish "the immeasurable privileges which the Charter guaranteed and re-dedicate its principles and practice."

The day is the 150th Anniversary of the appending to the Constitution of the first ten amendments which guaranteed freedom of religion, press, speech and assembly, and the right to petition Government for redress of grievances.

In a proclamation President Roosevelt set the day apart as the "day of mobilisation for freedom and human rights, the day of remembrance of democratic peaceful action whereby these rights are gained, the day of reassessment of their present meaning and living worth."—Reuter.

U. S. PRICE CONTROL BILL APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.

The House of Representatives on Friday night approved the Administrations Price Control Bill, but it was only a tattered remnant of the original bill. After facing a complete rout, President Roosevelt's forces compromised on many points with the coalition of Republicans and Democrats.

The drafted bill was sent to the Senate by 224 votes to 161.

A Republican effort to return the bill to the House Banking Committee was previously defeated by 171 to 134.

As finally approved, the bill empowers a single administrator to impose "ceilings" where prices of commodities become inconsistent with the general price structure, but an administrative review board of five members would be able to overrule the administrator.

Before the vote was taken the Administration made concession after concession to save the bill.

They accepted defeat on an amendment which would have added powers to the Administration's provisions for enforcement, empowered Government to issue licences to businesses on which "ceilings" are imposed and revoke licences in cases of 'recalcitrants.—Reuter.

Berlin Denial Futile

Goering And Petain To Confer Next Week

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

Though much denied by Berlin, the conference between Field Marshal Goering and Marshal Petain is definitely taking place next week, it is learned from reliable sources in New York. Both will first meet on the frontier of occupied and unoccupied France and later at Fontainebleau as announced earlier.

It is very likely that Admiral Darlan will accompany Marshal Petain. It is not yet known whether von Ribbentrop will be present at the conference.

Anglo-American Study Of Carribean Problems

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.

President Roosevelt to-day at a Press Conference announced that a study of the economic problems of the Carribean was going to be undertaken. One phase of it may be the appointment of a joint Anglo-American Board.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICAN CASUALTIES

PRETORIA, Nov. 28.

It is officially stated that the casualties sustained by the Fifth South African, Brigade at Sidi Rezegh do not exceed 1,200, including prisoners. Men are still escaping and the final figure may be much smaller.

British Tanks At Work On Moscow Front

Enemy Driven Back In Rostov Sector After Fierce Fighting

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The advance of the Soviet troops on the Kalinin sector of the front continues, according to the Moscow radio broadcast on Saturday morning.

The Germans were driven out of eight populated centres by an infantry attack.

The fighting is becoming fiercer and fiercer. On Friday Soviet aeroplanes in close co-operation with land forces destroyed 35 wagons with ammunition, two tanks and twelve lorries.

The Soviet advance westwards, presumably in the Rostov sector continues, according to the Moscow radio on Saturday morning. The radio says the river has been crossed and a "very important point" occupied.

During the past few days one Soviet unit alone captured 14 German field guns, 25 heavy machine guns, 33 submarine guns, 25 automatic rifles, three trench motors, 150 rifles, ten lorries and much ammunition.

"Fighting of exceptionally fierce nature" took place during the battle for some heights, it was stated.

The Germans were cleared from these positions in successive bayonet charges.

The radio describes the fighting on the north-west sector front as becoming more intense with every step. The Soviets captured two villages in the battle for "strategically important populated centres and road junctions" but had to withdraw slightly following a series of counter-attacks.

Timely Arrival

British-built tanks are now in action on the Moscow front, cabled the "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent in Stockholm on November 26. They are of light type—very fast, handy and tough.

Their opportune arrival at a critical moment in one vital defence sector was described in a dramatic broadcast from Moscow.

A Nazi Panzer force headed by some 25 to 30 tanks had launched an attack on a Soviet artillery position.

"Our gunners, succeeded in knocking out the fire of the enemy tanks", the announcer said.

"The remaining machines concentrated all their fire-power on a Soviet battery. In the end only one of our guns was working and even the armoured shield of this one was broken in four places.

At this critical moment our men noticed another column of tanks approaching at great speed from the direction of the first. They were a new type—British tanks which had only just arrived. Their intervention saved the situation, and the Panzers were thrown back."

Soviet Communique

The Soviet midnight communique states, "during November 28 our troops fought the enemy on all fronts. On November 27, 39 German planes were destroyed. We lost 13 planes

On November 28 at the approaches to Moscow 19 German planes were brought down."

THREAT TO SEBASTOPOL GROWING

LONDON, Nov. 29.

"The threat to Sebastopol is growing" stated the Moscow radio early on Saturday morning.

The announcer quoting a special correspondent of the official Tass Agency continued, "The enemy is still bringing up fresh forces in the Crimean sector and is making repeated attempts to capture the principal inlets at the approaches to the city.

He is throwing in his Alpine units and the Germans are storming the heights regardless heavy losses.

Red Army units and units of the Black Sea Fleet are stubbornly holding their positions.

Numerically superior German forces seized an important height but were driven from it by a counter attack on the right flank.

The height was strewn with dead German bodies.

Great help is being given to the Soviet land forces by the Soviet Air Force which is successfully dive-bombing German battle formations.—Reuter.

Magnetic Manganese Mines Discovered

Large deposits of magnetic manganese and bauxite have been discovered in northern Urals, it is announced in Moscow.

The accessibility of these deposits and their proximity to big coal deposits will facilitate the creation of new steel works, it is stated.

Early next year a new iron ore mine be inaugurated with an annual capacity of hundreds of thousands of tons.

52,000 MURDERED BY NAZIS WITHIN FEW DAYS IN KIEV

MOSCOW, Nov. 29.

A special correspondent of the "Red Star" reports that Soviet citizens who managed to escape from Kiev say that 52,000 men, women and children were murdered there in a few days.

Disgusted by the pogrom, the population began to take revenge.

The house used by a German public prosecutor was blown up and 170 officers and Gestapo were killed.

As a reprisal the Nazis arrested the first hundred people they met and took them to a field where a pit had already been dug, and drove them into the pit and blew them up.

Thirty or 40 men were forced to collect scattered parts of bodies and were afterwards shot.—Reuter.

THRILLING INDIAN ENCOUNTER WITH NAZI TANKS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

What is described by an Indian Army observed as "the most thrilling and inspiring quarter of an hour I remember," took place on Tuesday last near Sidi Omar. The Germans launched tank attacks against positions held by Indian Units whose artillery went into action against them at a range of 4,000 yards. "Brilliant shooting" resulted in the destruction of sixteen of the Germans' largest tanks for certain and two more almost certainly.

The first attack was launched by sixteen of these heavy tanks in the morning and seven of them were destroyed by a field battery. In the afternoon another dozen came over the sky-line and this time our Howitzers took them on over open sights. Within ten minutes, five enemy tanks were blazing wrecks, while the remainder, with the accompanying transport, beat a hasty retreat. Two more were, however, accounted for by direct hits and then our anti-tank guns claimed another pair. During this hectic fifteen minutes the Indian infantry cheered on their guns. Standing on the tops of lorries the troops had a grand-stand view of the salvoes bursting amongst the tanks and each direct hit evoked roars of enthusiasm.

In the evening Indian Sappers proceeded to blow up the sixteen derelicts to prevent any attempt at salvage by the enemy.—A.P.

Aggressors Laid Low

Fall Of Gondar Lesson To Duce, Says "News Chronicle"

LONDON, November 29.

Commenting on the surrender of Gondar the Rome Radio declared, "the loss of this land is not of much consequence, but in any case what has been lost will be regained in other theatres of war."

Most British newspaper editorial articles are devoted to comment on the fall of Gondar and with it the last fragment of Italy's East African Empire.

"One of the dictators at least has been shown that aggression does not pay", says the "News Chronicle", which adds it is bad luck for the Italian people that they gave themselves up to such a dangerous leadership as Mussolini's.

The "Daily Telegraph" remarks: "One day there will be a tremendous settling of accounts with a leader who, in his infatuation for power and glory, betrayed them into expending so much of blood and treasure on a wild goose chase in Abyssinia and on the fighting of Hitler's battle."

FUTURE OF ABYSSINIA

"The Times" says that the capture of Gondar will release more Imperial troops for service elsewhere and the Emperor of Ethiopia reigns once more in every part of his Dominions.

Dealing with the future of Abyssinia "The Times" adds, "it is no doubt, more difficult in a time of war than it will be hereafter to recruit the necessary corps of foreign advisers and administrators from a variety of countries to provide the Emperor with foreign assistance and guidance.

But even now a few appointments from other than British sources would suffice to establish principle that the assistance rendered to Ethiopia in future will have a disinterested and international character—Reuter.

HELPING RUSSIA IN NORTH AFRICA

'Ayandaya Iran' Stresses Two-Front Object Of Britain

TEHERAN, Nov. 27.

"Ayandaya Iran" discussing the significance of the British offensive in North Africa, states that the object of British policy is to form two fronts, this being the only way in which the powerful forces of Germany can be defeated.

For this reason Britain welcomed the Russian entry into the war and decided to strike a blow against Germany in North Africa. Accordingly British forces, armed with the newest American and British weapons attacked and are making progress.—A. P.

TUG BOAT STRIKE SETTLED

CLEVELANDS OHIO, Nov. 27.

The tug boat strike, which was called for Friday by the American Federation of Labour, has now been settled, according to the President of the Great Lakes Towing Company, who said it would all be over by midnight.

The strike affected all members of the Tug Boat Union below the Canadian border—Reuter.

Willkie To Defend Red Party Secretary Without Fee

NEW YORK, November 29.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, who is a Lawyer announced that he would represent without fee William Schneiderman, Secretary of the Communist Party, California, before the United States Supreme Court when it hears his appeal against two Lower Federal Courts revoking Schneiderman's citizenship because he was admittedly a member of the Communist Party in 1927 when he was naturalised—Reuter.

IN LIBYA:

Heavy Fighting In Area S. E. Of Tobruk

Allies Capture Strong Point, North Of Bir-El-Hamid

Pockets Of Enemy Holding Out

CAIRO, Nov. 29.

The text of the British G. H. Q Middle East communique is:—

"Heavy fighting continued yesterday in the area south-east of Tobruk, where British and New Zealand forces are gradually widening their corridor of contact. To the east British troops, yesterday evening, captured an important strong point north of Bir-El-Hamid, taking several hundred Italian prisoners. To the west enemy troops which are predominantly German continue to offer stiff resistance. Up to the evening of November 26th British troops which had sallied from Tobruk captured 79 field and medium guns, together with quantities of light anti-aircraft and anti-tank artillery and machine-guns and small arms.

South-east of Sidi Rezegh, German and Italian armoured forces which had been scattered and forced to withdraw eastward on the previous day by British armoured forces reassembled their remaining tanks during the night of November 27|28. Yesterday these Axis armoured forces once more moved westward. They were again heavily engaged by our armoured forces.

BITTER FIGHTING

Yesterday evening bitter fighting was still continuing without either side having given or gained ground. On a number of occasions yesterday our air force was able to take full advantage of the opportunities offered to attack enemy concentrations in co-operation with our ground troops. Bombing and low fighter machine-gun attacks were particularly successful against German and Italian armoured forces engaged in a tank battle south-east of Sidi Rezegh.

POCKETS OF ENEMY HOLDING OUT

LONDON—While very little news from Libya is available in authoritative quarters in London this morning it was learned on the afternoon of Thursday last that pockets of the enemy were still holding out in Sidi Omar and two areas near the village.

In the Area around Tobruk there were signs that enemy artillery was thinning out small enemy pockets on the Bardia Road, were being rounded up on Friday morning.

LONDON.—Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, disclosed to-day that 70 per cent of the troops participating the Libyan campaign was from England.

'FLARE UP' FROM DAWN TO NIGHT.

ROME.—An Italian communique states that the Libyan front flared up from dawn till night yesterday.—Reuter.

Allied Troops Widen 'Corridor Of Contact

LONDON.—The capture by the British Imperial forces of a strong point north of Bir-el-Hamid mentioned in to-day's G. H. Q. Middle East communique is part of the operation in the area south-east of Tobruk, where British and New Zealand forces are gradually widening their corridor of contact.

It was pointed out, in authoritative circles in London, this afternoon, that this operation was evidently proceeding satisfactorily. It was further explained that the tank battle proceeding south-east of Sidi Rezegh (where German and Italian forces, had previously scattered and with drawn reassembled their remaining tanks) "has now become a considerable operation."

A German raiding party which had previously been dashing about in various directions has there been joined by elements of an Italian armoured division—the Ariete Division which was severely handled on the first day of the Libyan offensive at El Gobi and, later, at Sidi Rezegh. These Axis armoured forces are still contained in the "triangle" of the British Imperial forces.

FALL OF EL ADEM AERODROME EXPECTED

Italian General Hector Dastico In Supreme Command Of Axis Forces

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Italian General Hector Dastico is in Supreme Command of all Axis Forces including the German Expeditionary Force in Libya.

This statement was made in reply to a question put by a Spanish journalist at a foreign Press Conference in Rome yesterday, says the Official Stefani Agency.

The German expeditionary force commanded by General Rommel is subject to a higher Italian command, it was explained.

Italian troops in most important fighting areas are commanded by General Gaston Gamdara.

R. A. F. Blockades Axis Air Supplies

Reuter's air correspondent writes:

Reinforcements to the Axis Air Forces in Libya, both of aircraft and supplies and particularly fuel are being pounced upon heavily by the R. A. F.

The second week of the campaign has seen, apart from raids on the Axis aerodromes, such as Benina and Berrka, at least two fierce engagements over Sidi Rezegh and Sidi Omar, in which the Luftwaffe's two-engined Messerschmitt 110 were in greater strength than in the earlier action.

Nine were brought down.

In the second action, which was particularly successful for the R. A. F., altogether ten enemy planes were destroyed for the loss of two British, and the bag included two Fiat G 50s which, nothwithstanding the Rome claim to have brought into action a new fighter, appears to be the latest Italian type the R. A. F. is facing.

It is almost certain that as the Germans are putting in more Messerschmitt 110s, so the Italians have brought up new Fiat G 50s from the reserve in Western Libya Sicily and Italy.

This week very successful raids have been made on petrol tankers and other lorries on a coastal road and the Gulf of Sirte.

The R. A. F. is, of course, still paying attention to Port Benghazi through which trickle supplies evading the British Navy's attention and is cutting up Junkers 52 aircraft wherever they can be found.

Capture Of El Adem Aerodrome Expected

It would be a mistake to think that the Axis Air Forces are in imminent danger of collapsing, although obviously their difficulties are increased by their withdrawal from aerodromes and landing grounds too close to the British land advance westwards.

British figures show that their losses in aircraft are about three times greater than the R. A. F.—but their frontline strength is still probably two-thirds intact with as many planes again in reserve and there is no sign as yet of immediate supplies giving out.

It is just conceivable that the importance of the new stage in air battle now reached will go beyond the maintenance by the R. A. F of the initial allied air supremacy over battle areas, for the Luftwaffe potential on the African front, is not inexhaustible and once it is seriously damaged the Italian Air Force will crack more quickly even than it did last year owing to the much greater strength of the R. A. F.

Look out soon for the capture by the British of the vast aerodrome of El Adem.

This would be one of the first fruits territorially of the British advance—the first step towards the creation of new British air might in the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

Nazi Troops For Libya

ANKARA, Nov. 29.

It is reliably reported that the Germans are embarking troops mostly Austrians at Salonika, Brindisi and Naples as reinforcements for Africa.—Reuter.

ISOLATED POCKETS' RESISTANCE

On the Libyan front severe fighting is still in progress against the determined resistance of isolated pockets of the enemy especially in three places around Sidi Omar, where the survivors of General Rommel's diversion are facing annihilation. The news that enemy artillery around Tobruk is "thinning out" may perhaps indicate that the Germans and Italians are at length trying to withdraw the remnants of their armies to make another stand further west. This interpretation would appear to be substantiated by the Rome lament that the Axis troops are outnumbered which is the first time that such admission has been made.

50,000 RECRUITS PER MONTH

India Office Gives Revealing Figures On War *Effort*

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Indian Air Force—India's latest contribution to the Imperial war effort—is expanding rapidly, states the India Office, and recruits present themselves in steadily increasing numbers.

The Indians show great aptitude for flying and potential pilots and observers are available in large numbers.

Though still in the training stage the Air Force is being quickly developed with a view to taking over full share in operational duties.

Many young Indians are serving with the R. A. F. on which responsibilities for India's air defence primarily rests.

The first aeroplane assembled in India—the Harrow Trainer—was tested in August at the Hindustan Aircraft Factory which is also to build Curtis Fighters of the Hawk variety. Plans for building aeroplanes with American help are well advanced

Well over 100,000 Indian troops now form part of the overseas Expeditionary Force's garrisons in Malaya, Burma, Persia Iraq, Palestine, Egypt, East Africa, Ethiopia and Syria and are playing a heroic part in the battle at Tobruk.

The mechanisation of the Indian army is progressing rapidly.

The monthly number of recruits is nearly 50,000 and India will shortly have more than a million fully equipped fighting soldiers.—Reuter.

RADIO NEWS OBSERVER CAPTURED

LONDON: The capture in Libya of the British radio news observer, Edward Henry Harold Ward, son of Viscount Bangor is claimed by the Italians, according to a British Broadcasting Company announcement, based on "reports from enemy sources".

The B B C was unable to confirm or deny the report. before joining the B B C as an announcer, Ward was one of Reuter's special correspondents in China and the Far East. He has sent many vivid despatches from Finland, during the Russo-Finnish war, and also the Greek campaign, and has been in the Middle East for the last 12 months.—Reuter.

Nazi Troops In Il Duce's Headquarters

Disperse Citizens Demanding Recall Of Fascist Troops From Libya

LONDON, Nov. 27.

All day riots in Copenhagen against the signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact and clashes in Rome between Germans and Italians during anti-war demonstrations are reported, cabled "Daily Mail's" American correspondent on November 26.

The American Friends of Danish Freedom says that it has received news from absolutely reliable sources that the Copenhagen riots began to-day when crowds gathered outside the palace cheering the King.

German troops cleared the square, but later rioting broke out outside the foreign office. There were cries of "Down with traitor Scavenius!" (Scavenius is the Foreign Minister). A report that the King opposed the signature and threatened to abdicate encouraged the demonstrators, who are said to be still in the streets.

In Rome German troops have broken up meeting demanding the recall of Italian soldiers from Libya, according to a News Agency despatch.

News of the British offensive was said to have caused "Widespread commotion", and great crowds gathered.

One report said that machine-guns were turned on a crowd in front of the Palazzo Venezia, Mussolini's headquarters, and several Italians were shot.—Reuter.

BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Magsar Sud 12, 1998
Muslim: Jilkad 8, 1360
Parsi: Khordad 27, 1311
Sunrise: 6h. 55m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.
Hightide: 9-34; 22-43
Lowtide: 3-34; 15-49
Municipal Corporation at 3 p.m.
Standing Committee at 2 p.m.

STAGING OF PASHYA-PUTRA: The performance 'Pashya-Putra?' to have been staged due to some fortuitous circumstances is postponed 'sine die' and an announcement to this effect in your esteemed daily will be very much appreciated.

"BOY'S TOWN" AT PLAZA: Under the auspices of the Students' Union of North Bombay, the Plaza will show "Boy's Town" at 9-30 to-day (Sunday).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA: A special question and answer meeting on the subject of "Is Our Choice Free?" will be held at 10 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at Putla House, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga.

LECTURE ON FAR EAST: Prof. E. R. Dhongde will give a talk on 'The Far East' at the Geography Refresher Course in the King George English School, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 1-20 p.m. and Diwan Bahadur H. L. Kaji on 'Climatic Studies' at 4 p.m.

SOCIAL WELFARE GROUP: Swasthiya Mandir of Social Welfare Group has started a series of lectures. The third lecture will be given by Mr. Manibhai Patel on "Civilization and Swasthiya" at Swasthiya Mandir Office on Kalbadevi Road above Swadeshi Market to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Mr. G. L. Chandavarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

PROF. NAIDU'S FEATS: Extraordinary feats of strength by Prof. V. Laxminarayan Naidu, at Kamatipura, Telugu Mununwar Wadi, Shankerrao Pupala Road, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE, MATUNGA: Mr. K. S. K. Iyengar will give his second discourse on "Jaimini Bharata" in Kannada at the Kannada School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, G. I. P., to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS: A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. S. M. Wakankar.

YOUTHS' PARLIAMENT: A public debate on "This house should support the communal Pentangular" will be held in the Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Mohan Nadkarni will propose. Mr. R. S. Batliwala will oppose.

ALL-INDIA GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION: Meeting of representatives of Service Associations in Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Under the auspices of the Bombay Spiritual Centre, Sri. M. R. Gopalachary, will speak on "The Gita and our Daily Life" to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "The Return of the Soul" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, (opposite Flora Fountain) to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

A CONDOLENCE MEETING: A condolence meeting of students and friends of late Mr. Dalpatrai Vithaldas Mehta will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Shree Jain Swetamber Conference Hall, at Godiji's Chawl, Pydhownie to lament the sudden demise of late Mr. Mehta.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY: The Ex-Student Association of St. Andrew's High School, Bandra will celebrate the feast of their Patron St. Andrew to-day (Sunday) by a Solemn High Mass at 9 a.m. followed by annual general meeting. At 6 p.m. on the same day, there will be a Whist Drive and Social in the St. Andrew's Boys School Hall.

SHRIMANT SAYAJIRAO MAHARAJ SANGEET KALA BHAVAN: Prof. Yeshwantrao Sangeet Kesari, will give vocal music programme in "Swaralankar Gayan" at 10-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at Poibawdi, Parel.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Under the auspices of the above Samaj, a public meeting of the Keralites of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at King George English School, Hindu Colony, Dadar, to condole the death of Sri. Appan Thampuran.

MUSTAN VOLLEY BALL TOURNEY: Entries for the Mustan Volley Ball Tournament for Schools and Colleges only close to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m., when the fixtures for the same will be drawn.

CHARKHA CLUB: The monthly mass spinning demonstration under the auspices of the Charkha Club, Matunga, will be held to-day (Sunday) from 4 to 5 p.m. at Nappoo Hall, Matunga.

CANARA WELFARE CRICKETERS: The general body meeting of the Canara Welfare Cricketers will be held to-day (Sunday) at East and West Building, 1st Floor, Apollo Street, Bombay at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.).

SARASWAT UNION GATHERING: The annual gathering of the Saraswat Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at Vanmali Hall, Chhabildas Road, Dadar at 4 p.m. The programme includes vocal music by Miss Vimal Patki and staging of some scenes from Lagnabandhan.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Great American Broadcast". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mail Train". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Blossoms in the Dust". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Thief of Bagdad." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Time Out for Rhythm". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"As You Please." Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Nai-Roshni". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Anjan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Sangam". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sikandar". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gharki Laj". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sasurah". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Sant Sakhu". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Padosi". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Swami". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
SUPER—"Circus Queen". Daily at 1-30, 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Darshan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"The Birth of a Baby". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CHITRA—"Asra". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
PALACE—"Ziegfeld Girl." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PROTEST AGAINST PENTANGULAR

To-day's Chowpatty Meeting

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Union and the Fort Students' Union, a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Chowpatty to protest against the Pentangular matches.

Loud speakers will be installed.
President: Mr. S. A. Brelvi.
Speakers: Messrs. A. F. S. Talyarkhan, Purshottam Tricumdas, Dhirajlal H. Desai, H. R. Pardiwala, P. V. Gadgil, M. L. Shah, Salebhai Abdulkadar and others.

G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE SPORTS: G. S. Medical College annual sports will be held to-day (Sunday) from 1-30 to 6 p.m. on Haffkine Institute Ground, when the Mayor Dr. J. A. Collaco will preside.

BOMBAY ADULT EDUCATION: The variety programme under the auspices of the Bombay Adult Education Committee includes Garba and Kathak dances and songs by Vasantee and Damayanti Joshi. It will be held to-day at Sunderbai Hall, Queen's Road to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. Tickets can be had of the Council Hall.

LATE HAJI ABDULLAH KHAN: The death took place at Holy Medina of Haji Abdullah Khan, late Superintendent of Post Offices on 15-11-1941 at an advanced age of 95 years.

The deceased worked as Superintendent of Post Offices in different centres viz., Poona, Nasik, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad Sind and Karachi. He retired from Ahmedabad. He immigrated to Holy Medina in 1929. The deceased was a philanthropist gentleman.

GUJARAT WORKERS' CO-OP.: A meeting of the co-operative workers of Gujarat especially the Supervisors of Co-operative Supervising Unions was held in the office of the Broach Co-operative Bank, Ltd. on Thursday, under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Thakore, Chairman, Broach Co-operative Bank, Ltd. It was resolved to start an association called 'Gujarat Sahkari Kamdar Sangh' for the betterment of the service conditions of the staff of Co-operative Institutions in Gujarat.

HINDUSTANI CLASSES

The Secretary, Bombay Provincial Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—

At the following centres Rashtrabhasha Prachar classes for the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha Examinations are held:—

Kalbadevi: Goculdas Tejpal High School, Dadyseth Agiari Lane on Sunday morning from 8 to 10 a.m.

Fort: Kabibai High School, Bazargate Street on Sunday morning from 8 to 10-30 a.m.

Girgaon: (1) Aryan Education Society High School near Opera House Tram Terminus on Sunday morning from 8 to 11 a.m.

(2) Kolevadi Municipal School, on Sunday evening from 4 to 6 p.m.

(3) Hind Mahila Samaj, Cutchha Castle, on week days.

Hindi Sahitya Visharad Class: It is to be started at the Sabha Office for those who have passed the Rashtrabhasha Kovid or any equivalent examination on getting sufficient applications.

A GIRL MOLESTED BY YOUTH?

BOMBAY, Friday.

For alleged molesting of a girl aged 18, on the C.P. Tank Road yesterday at 1-30 p.m. Yusuf Tayu Chilia, aged 20, was arrested by the Maharbawdi Police.

It is stated that while coming from the opposite direction, the accused pressed the left breast of the girl by his right hand.

While running away the accused was overpowered by the Public and handed over to the police.

When placed before Mr. Babrekar, the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, he was ordered to be released on bail.

BOMBAY IN PAINT

A Delightful Show

The Bombay Art Society has launched a programme of a series of lectures and small scale exhibitions of educative values. The display of "Paintings of Bombay" by contemporary artists at its salon is one of them. It is specially interesting as it records the first attempt of its type to put on view in Bombay a collection of paintings by various artists on a selected subject. The response of the artists to the Society's invitation is encouraging.

In an exhibition like this the visitor expects and generally finds varieties, but he should be prepared to notice more than one painting on some beauty-spots and favourite places. He should not regard such a coincidence as monotony; he should train himself to discern diversity behind apparent monotony and to appreciate the relative merits of similar paintings by different artists.

Back Bay, Banganga and the Harbour of Bombay appear to be the subjects common to the paintings by some artists. The city of Bombay, however, is capable yielding more material if one travels in the interior or goes beyond the familiar beauty spots. Bhuleshwar—the locality of temples—alone, to cite one instance, can make the subject of a few paintings, if one of the important aspects of city-life, that it presents, appeals to the artist. Slums, factory-life and "foot-walk dormitaries" should not be missed in an exhibition of local interest. Satirical paintings on some of the anomalies of civic art would not only be additional varieties but would enhance the educative value of the exhibition.

But it should be said to the credit of the artists who have participated in the exhibition that they have succeeded in rendering it varied and interesting. Mr. Parandakar's "Bird's Eye View of Bombay" (63) and "View From Chowpatty" (67) are executed with arrested distinctness. "Back Bay" (45) by Professor Langhammer is an impressive picture. Mr. Hudson's "Back Bay" (70), though smaller in size, is equally fine.

Mr. Hebbar presents in "Festive Chowpatty" (2) a lively view of the favourite spot. "Shivaji Park" (44) by Mr. Reddy and "Market Fountain" (49) by Mr. Majeed are delightful impressions. Four pictures each by Mr. Ara and D'Sylva, Mr. Bhagat's "Factory Scene" (50), Mrs. Vimal Godbole's "Green Shadows" (17) and Mr. Pandit Mahajan's "Nana's Chowk" (16) and "Hindu Gymkhana" (59) are among others, interesting exhibits.

Kolaba News

ALIBAG, November 28

Mr. Balasaheb Mehendale has been elected President of the Roha Municipality on the 20th November 1941 for the next three years.

Fresh election of the Panvel Municipality will also take place in the month of December.

The Alibag Municipality has donated a School Band, worth Rs. 200 to the Gymnasium branch of the K. E. Society's Industrial High School, Alibag.

BLOOD-FEUD ENDS FATALLY

Man Dies In Hospital Following Alleged Assault

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A blood-feud that lasted for well over fifteen years had its sequel early this morning when Firdos Shamadarkhan, died in hospital.

It is alleged that ill-feeling existed between Firdos and Amirzadkhan Sherbatkhan, as the latter suspected that Firdos had assaulted and killed his father 15 years ago in his native village in the North West Frontier Province.

In order to take vengeance on Firdos for the death of his father, Amirzadkhan Sherbatkhan is alleged to have assaulted him.

Firdos died in the hospital a while later.

Bogus Customers Turning Hostile

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"I should like to observe that this is the fourth gambling case within the last month in which the bogus punters or customers turned hostile to the prosecution bringing about the collapse of the prosecution case", observed Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, delivering his judgment in a sutta gambling case, and discharging the accused who were arrested on July 24, on Imamwada Road.

He observed that considerable public time was being taken up in trying tense cases, and if the police cannot get reliable trustworthy persons to act as bogus punters in excise and prevention of Prostitution cases, police will not be justified in believing that they will succeed in prosecuting the accused.

He advised the police to exercise a much larger measure of discretion and more care than they do now in the selection of persons to act as punters or customers.

INDORE.—The fourth annual school day of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar's Malharashram was celebrated on 24th November, 1941, with much enthusiasm. Their Highness the Maharaja and the Maharani Holkar of Indore attended the function. His Highness presiding and Her Highness giving away the prizes.

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BATTLE FOR MOSCOW

A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

NOVEMBER, 28

The Battle Of The Western Desert has naturally monopolised public attention during the last week. To a lesser extent the Hull-Kurusu talks in Washington have been the subject of press comments. The former is yet in an indecisive stage, while there were never any great hopes of the latter reaching any successful conclusion.

The real crisis of the war is developing on the approaches to Moscow, the offensive which the Nazis began on the 16th inst being yet pressed furiously and not without success. Bitter fighting is being waged ceaselessly around Volokolamsk, while the Nazis are reported to have advanced in the region of Klin. Tula is now encircled and German troops are trying to push north from this sector.

These desperate drives of the German commanders are causing considerable anxiety and the "Izvestia" frankly admitted in an editorial the other day that Moscow is threatened. It was pointed out by a correspondent of the same paper that in some sectors German units are only 35 miles away from the Russian capital. It is a good thing, therefore, to be assured that notwithstanding their reverses, the Russian soldiers are keeping their heads and fighting back in good order.

Russian Counter-Offensive

It is only in the south that the situation seems to have improved in favour of the Russians. There Marshal Timoshenko, after having regrouped the armies of Budenny, has actually taken the offensive and advanced sixty miles on the Rostov front. This unexpected counter-attack has apparently taken the Nazi High Command aback and it has been compelled to transfer a number of divisions from other sectors to stem the Russian advance. This will afford no relief, however, to the defenders of Moscow, around which two million German soldiers-the cream of the Reichswehr, are massed and engaged in storming the capital's outer defences.

The question naturally arises: How long will the Germans persist in their present offensive, if they fail to reach Moscow during the next week or two at the most? Winter is now well advanced and it was generally anticipated that there will be an abatement, if not a cessation, of the fighting on the Eastern Front by now in view of the rapidly deteriorating climatic conditions and the difficulties inherent in a winter campaign.

It will be recalled that Napoleon had left Moscow in the third week of October, 1812 after conquering that city —which Hitler has so far failed to do in spite of his frequent bombastic pronouncements!—and that by the end of November the retreat of the Grande Armee had already become a bloody rout! The Emperor deserted his comrades-in-arms and escaped incognito to Paris on December 5.

Culminating Episode

There are good reasons to believe that the German High Command itself neither expected nor was prepared for the present development. The original time-table envisaged a campaign lasting only ten weeks. When that plan did not materialise, the Fuehrer himself announced in a fan-fare of trumpets in the first week of October that the might of the Red Army was broken and that the road to Moscow lay open before him. The sheer tenacity of the Russians has overcome the furious onslaught of the Panzer divisions and the Germans have had to pay bitterly for every inch of their march towards Moscow.

How long can they continue to pay the heavy toll—not only to Marshal Voroshilov but also to General winter? They have now arrived at a position where if the advance is perilous, the withdrawal will be disastrous. They must quickly find winter quarters for their armies if they are to escape the fate of their French predecessors 119 years ago.

The present feverish activity thus appears as the culminating episode of the first phase of the Russian war. Even if it succeeds and the Germans are able to batter their way into the Kremlin, it is not going to mean the end of the war for them, though it will certainly be proclaimed as an epoch-making victory for the German arms. The Russians are already busy training new armies and raising new factories beyond the Volga and with Anglo-American help they will be ready to face the aggressor with redoubled vigour next spring. Nor are they likely to give him any respite during the winter itself, as M. Lozovsky affirmed the other day.

Confession Of Failure

The Russian spokesmen seem confident of holding the Moscow front. As the "Pravda" says Hitler's army "is an army eaten by lies, naked and hungry, its teeth chattering from cold and hunger. This army of marauders is driven by desperation. It fights fiercely like a wounded beast of prey, feeling that its end is approaching". Should the offensive fail it is very likely that Hitler will be compelled to withdraw his main army west of the Dnieper, while retaining a sufficient force to the east to maintain the present line of advance. This will be necessary in order to garrison the army and to replenish and re-equip it apart from conserving his precious stocks of oil.

Such a withdrawal will be a tacit confession of the failure of the present campaign, whatever successes the Germans may have gained so far in the field. It will be noted that Hitler never fights in winter. His huge armies were hibernating in the winter both of 1939 and 1940 and they were expected to follow suit in 1941 as well. But the Blitzkrieg has failed and a stalemate is something foreign to the Nazi conception of warfare. Last minute efforts are being made by commandeering blankets, furs, rugs and warm clothing in all occupied countries and by constructing thousands of portable huts to keep the armies on the frozen Russian front. But even if they can afford any protection from the cold, their transport is no easy problem in view of the blizzards and the guerillas and the Germans will have either to reach Moscow or to retreat. Needless to say they will try their level best to do the former and the next few weeks will thus prove critical for Russia.

Libyan Offensive

Turning from the Eastern Front to the Western Desert, one notes with satisfaction the progress made by General Auchinleck, though it can hardly be compared with that of his predecessor a year ago. The former is a carefully prepared offensive while the latter had a touch of the wizard. Both, however, anticipated the enemy's push and it only remains to be seen if the German Rommel will follow the footsteps of the Italian Graziani in retreat to Tripoli.

Two statements made regarding the present offensive must be controverted: first, that it has opened a second front and second that it has been a surprise move on the part of General Auchinleck. To assert the first is to be unfair not only to Russia but even to the British. The present Battle of Libya affords no answer to Stalin's demand for the opening of a second front. The happenings in Libya are not going to affect in any direct way the fateful developments on the outskirts of Moscow.

The losses inflicted on the German mechanised divisions in Libya will no doubt have a long-term bearing on the war but that is all. A second front, if it is to be of any use to the heroic defenders of Russia, must be opened on the Continent itself and the most that can be said about the present campaign is that it will facilitate an invasion of Italy, as some American commentators hope.

Not A Surprise

Is the present offensive a surprise move? To say this is to underrate the German intelligence. It is reported that General Rommel was caught napping in Crete when the British attack opened. If it is really so, it must have been purely a coincidence. It has been long apparent to every newspaper reader that the British intended to launch the present offensive.

The frequent sinking of convoys in the Mediterranean, the continuous bombing to which Naples and other Italian embarkation ports for Axis troops and supplies to Libya were subjected and the continuous aerial activity over Cyrenaica had prepared every observer of average understanding for the present attack. And it must be noted that the weather has only been lately favourable for a large-scale desert campaign.

The Africa Korps has obviously taken a lot of punishment at the hands of the British forces and its losses in tanks are said to be three times as many as those of the British. The Eighth Army has also made considerable territorial advance, an Indian regiment having captured Aguila. The occupation of Bardia, the re-capture of Sidi Rezegh and the encirclement of Sollum—all provide indications of the strength and resources at the command of General Auchinleck.

Decisive Battle

That General Rommel is not surprised out of his wits by the British attack is evident from the stiff resistance he is putting up, even though he is evidently outnumbered both in tanks and planes. Much criticism is being levelled against his diversionary raid into the Egyptian frontier but it shows at any rate that he has not developed cold feet like his predecessor a year ago.

At the moment of writing the battle of tanks is said to be suspended and the opponents are regrouping their forces for a final struggle. The Nazis are rushing aerial support from Greece and Crete and they will contest the issue to the bitter end. If, however, a decisive defeat is inflicted upon General Rommel and the main body of his tank divisions destroyed, the road to Tripoli should be open to the British forces. One must nevertheless be always prepared for a surprise from so able a commander as General Rommel.

Where there were no hopes, there cannot be any regrets. No tears need be shed, therefore, over the break-down of the Jap-American negotiations in Washington. The showdown in the Far East may be expected any moment now. Japan has been long spoiling for it and now the ABCD Powers are prepared for it. And so is R—in spite of what is happening around Moscow.

PILOTS KILLED IN ACTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (By Mail.)

News has been received here of the death while on active service of Squadron-Leader D. P. A. Boitel-Gill, lately Air Superintendent of the Aviation Department of the Nizam's Government and of Capt. S. Slaughter, the eldest son of Col. Slaughter, Managing Director of the State Railways.

The Defence Committee has passed a resolution of condolence to Col. and Mrs. Slaughter and to the relatives of Squadron-Leader Gill.

It may be mentioned here that Squadron-Leader Gill was awarded the distinguished Flying Cross only last year the story of the glorious circumstances in which he secured the award has already appeared in press and constitutes a record of bravery of which Hyderabad has great reason to be proud.

Squadron Leader Boitel-Gill had distinguished himself before going on active service for the enthusiasm with which he had thrown himself into the task of organising and developing the State Aviation Department.

He perhaps more than anyone else on the spot at the time was mainly responsible for the rapid growth of the Department and the popularity of air service in pre-war period. He possessed a tremendous reservoir of energy which he threw into whatever work he undertook. Efficient in his own work he was ever eager to encourage freshers who entered the field and help them to get over their preliminary diffidence and hesitation.

Col. Slaughter is a well-known personality in the State. His wide sympathies and Catholic outlook have earned for him a popularity that is indeed envious. He has been responsible for improving the State Railway and bus service in a manner that is a record of progress in itself.

His interest in railway labour is seen in the many schemes which he has carried out for their housing, medical provision, educational needs. The sympathies of the State go to him in the hour of his bereavement.

The nobleness of the cause in which his son fell should be a consolation to him in his grief.

Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay, who performed the opening ceremony of the new building for the Bombay Law College, on Friday, opening the reading room on the occasion.

Princes To Meet C.-in-C.

Discussion Of Defence Problems

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28.

The United Press learns that the members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes who will be in Delhi will have an informal meeting with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on December 4.

It is understood that the informal talks among the Rulers of Indian States and the Commander-in-Chief will relate to defence problems, particularly the Indian States' forces.

After the meeting, there will be an informal meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes on the same day followed by a formal meeting on December 5.

Most of the Rulers including the Jam Saheb, the Chancellor, will be here on Sunday in time for the meeting of the National Defence Council on December 1. —United Press.

FOUR BILLS BEFORE BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28.

The Bengal Legislative Council (Upper House), will have only four meetings during the ensuing session, commencing on December 10, of which three will be devoted to official and one to non-official business.

The items of business for consideration of the House during the session will be the Bengal Criminal Law (Industrial Areas Amendment) Bill, and the Bengal State-aid to Industries (Amendment) Bill, as reported by the respective Select Committees, and the Bengal Markets Regulation Bill, as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

The Bengal Turbulent Areas Ordinance, recently promulgated by the Government of Bengal, will be laid before the House on the first day of the session.—A.P.

SIMLA ROCKED TWICE

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

Three slight tremors were felt in Simla at about 6 o'clock last evening.

A more violent tremor lasting about five seconds was felt at about 8-30 p.m. No damage is hitherto reported.—A. P.

Quake Shock In Hindukush

BOMBAY, Nov. 29.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1280 miles with its epicentre apparently in the Hindukush was recorded by the seismograph of the Colaba Observatory at 5 57 p.m. on Friday. The focal deptn of the shock is believed to be about 125 miles.—A. P.

Soldier Exonerated

LUCKNOW, Nov. 28.

A Press Note says "After considering the report of the Magistrate who enquired into the motor accident which caused the death of one man during the students' riot in Cawnpore on November 10, the Government are satisfied that it was entirely due to the unruly behaviours or the mob who were stoning the occupants of the car, and not to any carelessness or negligence on part of the Indian soldier who was driving it."—United Press.

Hume High School Exhibtion

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Y. A. Colaco, the Mayor of Bombay, declared open the Fine Art Exhibition at the Hume High School, Bombay, yesterday.

The Mayor emphasized the importance of the exhibition as a means of educating the public and hoped that more exhibitions of this type would be held for public benefit.

The exhibition contains some 425 exhibits.

An exhibition of the works of Miss Devayani, a Maharashtrian lady hailing from Indore and holding a diploma from the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, was declared open by the Maharani of Mayurbhanj last week at Chowringhee, Calcutta, in the presence of a select gathering of artists and art-lovers. The exhibition, was held under the auspices of the Society of Arts,

Photo shows Miss Devayani at work on one of her canvasses.

ORISSA SATRAP'S BOAST

CUTTACK, Nov. 28.

Addressing a war meeting in Balasore yesterday evening H.E. the Governor of Orissa referred to the formation of the new Ministry, and said that from their first approach to him, the party leaders had put in the very forefront of their aims and objects, their desire to give a real stimulus to the war effort of the province. His Excellency added that, in other respects also, by restoring the Parliamentary Government in Orissa, the Ministers were helping "to deal yet another blow to our Axis enemies to whom all forms of free parliamentary institutions are an anathema."

Continuing His Excellency said: "It may well prove to be the case that in this and perhaps other matters also what Orissa thinks to-day the rest of India may think to-morrow."—A.P.

Convicted For Attempt To Trade With Enemy

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

On a charge of attempting to trade with enemy firms by writing letters, J. Nayr, a naturalised British subject, N. N. Das, B. K. Joshi, Managing Director of the Aryan Mining and Trading Corporation, and F. C. Ghosh, a merchant, were convicted by Mr. R. Gupta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, under the Defence of India Rules.

Following interception of their letters in the post, they had been prosecuted by the C.I.D., and all pleaded guilty.

Nayr was fined Rs. 25 or two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Das was also fined Rs. 30, in default three weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The other two accused, Joshi and Ghosh, were warned and discharged, their offences having been technical in the opinion of the magistrate.

One Sham Manohar Tewari of a local firm was also convicted and fined Rs. 30 in default two weeks' rigorous imprisonment. The case against Tewari was that his firm owned debts to various German firms in Calcutta, but failed to submit a statement of the debts in the statutory form to the Controller of Enemy Trading, as required under the Enemy Property (Custody and Registration) Order, 1939.—United Press.

Yagnik & Shrikant Released

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Nov. 28.

Sjt. Indulal Yagnik, a Kisan leader, and Sjt. Shrikant, Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly, have been released this morning from the Yeravda Jail.

BAN ON INDIAN PAPERS

Amery's Reply To MacDoanld In Commons

LONDON, Nov 28.

Mr. Gordon MacDonald in the House of Commons asked the Secretary of State for India how many newspapers published in India are refused export permits and the reasons for the refusal.

Mr. Amery replied: "My latest information is that in June last the list of newspapers, the export of which from India to neutral countries was prohibited, numbered 188. I am not aware of the reasons for the prohibition which must have varied in individual cases but were doubtless largely connected with the prosecution of the war".

Mr. MacDonald asked: "Is Mr. Amery aware that such a prohibition is having a very depressing effect in India and will he make further inquiry why so many newspapers have been suppressed."

No reply was given.—Reuter.

New I. C. S. Men

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

The following is a list of European and Indian candidates who have been accepted for the Indian Civil Service as a result of selection in London in 1941:—

European candidates:—

J. F. Plant, J. A. Biggs-Davison, J. Munn and W. L. Donaldson.

Indian candidates:—

A. S. Ram, J. G. Kraras, M. G. Menon and K. S. Rustomji.—A. P.

Shops Act Extended

The Government of Bombay has exempted the following area from the restrictions imposed by the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1939, regarding the closure of shops, hawking of goods after the closing hour and sale of goods in restaurants, or eating houses after the closing hour during the ensuing Mahim fair from December 3 to December 13:

Cadell Road from Kapad Lane to Mori Road, Mahim Chowk, Mori Road (about 1,000 feet) and the whole of the Mahim Durgah Lane.

Lesser Trains In Burma

RANGOON, Nov. 27.

It is officially announced that owing to the exigencies of war conditions reductions will be made shortly in local train services, throughout the Burma Railway System, so that maximum power may be obtained to enable the railway to carry the present exceedingly heavy volume of goods traffic. The public is requested to avoid any unnecessary travel by rail.—A. P.

LAHORE STUDENTS STRIKE FOR DAY

Protest Against Arrest Of Miss Perin Bharucha

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

Students of Lahore city are observing a hartal to-day as a protest against the arrest yesterday of Miss Perin Bharucha, daughter of Col. B. B. Bharucha, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab and member of the All-India Students' Federation Working Committee.—United Press

FAILURE OF CROPS IN RAICHUR DIST.

Tahasildars To Meet To Exchange Views

(From A Correspondent)

RAICHUR, (By Mail).

Owing to no rains so far it is feared there will be complete failure of crops this year. So there is the fear that this year there will be greater famine in these parts. It is learnt that meeting of all the Tahasildars of this district is called for in the first week of December to exchange views on the famine conditions in the different talukas.

It is learnt that Mr. Zahir Ahmad, I. C. S., Collector of this District, will handover charge to the new Collector in the first week of December, finishing the meeting of the Tahasildars and will leave for Nizamabad to which district he has been transferred.

Rao Bahadur T. Raghvachar of Bellary is coming over here with his party (Art lovers league) to stage two dramas on 30th inst. and 1st December 1941 in aid of Maruti Temple of Thimmapur peth.

Mysore Dewan Leaves For Delhi

Rajamantra Praveena N. Madhava Rau, Dewan of Mysore, arrived in Bombay from Bangalore by the Madras Express on Friday. He was accorded a cordial reception by Mysorean resident in the city at Victoria Terminus and was garlanded on behalf of several Kannada and Saraswat Brahmin associations in the city. Among those present were Dewan Bahadur K. Ramaswamy, President of the Bombay Federated Karnatak Sangh, Mr. D. K. Seshadri, Mr. N. N Ayyangar, President of the Mysore Association, and Mr N. S. Gubbi.

Mr. N. V. S. Murthy the Presidency Executive Engineer, M. Subba Rao, Mr P. B. Srinivas Editor of "Tainadu", Bangalore, Mr. J. N. Iyer of Indian Plastics Co., interviewed the Rajamantra Praveena N. Madhava Rao, the Dewan of Mysore, at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Friday.

The Dewan with his private secretary Mr D. A. Costa left for Delhi on Friday night by Frontier Mail

National's Picturisation of the life of the ordinary man
2nd WEEK AT
PATHE
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Mat. at 12-30 on Sun. and Holidays.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A
Nationalist Journalist
A MUSICAL CONCERT
by
SHRI VISHNU PANT PAGNIS
(of Sant Tukaram).
with the staff of
Seven Musicians.
BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
SUNDAY, 7th December, 1941
at 10 o'clock in the Morning
Tickets: Rs. 3-6-0, 2-4-0, 1-12-0, 0-14-0, 0-7-0, 0-4-0
Tickets available at 1. The Baliwalla Theatre, 2. Harding & Co., Charni Road, Tram Junction.
The plan will be open from Monday.

7th WEEK
PRAKASH'S
Mighty Sensation
DARSHAN
Starring
PREM ADIB, JYOTI, BHUDO
LAMINGTON TALKIES
At 4. 7 and 10 p.m.
(AN EVERGREEN RELEASE)

BOMBAY XMAS MEETING: FIRST DAY

Carabas Wins Brabourne Plate And Pays Rs. 176

Abdul Sattar Scores On Hikmat Pasha

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Mahaluxmi attracted a good crowd this afternoon when the scheduled programme was decided in ideal weather.

Well-backed horses were in the front line and three-figure dividends were sighted only twice.

Romantic Prince, a neglected candidate, scored in the opening event, the Marine Lines Plate Div II, and paid Rs. 132 for win; but as well-backed horses settled down later the atmosphere was cheerful.

Carabas made a start to finish affair in the Brabourne Plate and returned Rs. 176|- for win, in a small field of nine. His stablemate, Greetings, who had many followers filled in the third place.

Eilaw earned a facile victory in the Rous Handicap.

Abdul Sattar, the Arab Jockey rode a brainy race on Hikmat Pasha in the last event.

The market choice. Dahman Suri was the unlucky last starter.

Katipo, Queen of Sheeba and Dahman Ahmad were forward runners of the day and should soon find winning opportunities.

Out of the trainers Mistry was successful in bringing out a double while among the Jockeys Raffaele scored twice. Pandu Khade, Mahomed Khan, Roberts, Britt, Evans Bromley, and Abdul Sattar rode a winner each.

Eighteen nominators of the double event collected Rs. 395-8-0 each, and 27 ticket holders of the treble event were each rewarded with Rs. 396|-.

Details:—

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.
The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's ROMANTIC PRINCE 7-7 cd. 7-2 P. Khade ... 1
Mr Abid H Doctor's DALLI AL IRAQ 7-4 R Jadhav ... 2
Mr F A Irani's SUBHI JAZIRA 8-0 Chavan ... 3
Mr A K Hamad's STAR OF KASHMIR 7-9 cd 7-11 F Shah ... 4
Not run: Gaurishanker 8-9, Zahir 8-0 and Faraj Allah 7-13.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths 3/4 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 52 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 132. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 53 and Rs. 27.
Trainer: D M Mistry.

THE SOUTHFIELDS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr M D Petit's DR. MARY 8-11 Mohd. Khan ... 1
Mr P B Avasia's LORD CLARION 8-4 cd 7-12 Narayan Singh ... 2
H H the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FAIZ 8-6 Y Devne ... 3
Mr D G Hill's TREGENNA 8-9 cd 8-2 Uttamsingh ... 4
Not run. Barnegat 8-4 and Manners 8-2.
Won by 5 lengths, 1 length, short head.
Time: 1 minute 29 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 24 and Rs. 26.
Trainer: W. Buckley.

THE SOUTHFIELDS PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mrs Justice's HAUT TON 8-8 Roberts ... 1
Mr Fred Abeyesundere's BROTHER SCRIBE 9-4 Raffaele ... 2
Maharaj Kumars Udaysinhrao Gaekwar and Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's KANCHANMALA 8-11 Evans ... 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CASH BOOK 8-6 Maxwell ... 4
Not run: None So Gay 7-12.
Won by 4 lengths, short head, 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 29 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 20 and Rs. 24.
Trainer: M Ali Asker.

THE BORIVLI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's DOUBLE OAK 9-2 Britt ... 1
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's SWEETNESS 7-11 Roberts ... 2
Messrs F A Khairaz and P A d'Avoine's LION TAMER 8-7 Evans ... 3
Mr M D Petit's SUNRICH 8-0 Sibbritt ... 4
Not run: Blue Mantle 9-2.
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, short head, short head.
Time: 1 minute 17 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 22 and Rs. 12.
Trainer: M C Patel.

THE RAJKOT PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Mrs D M Mistry's ISHTAY 9-1 Evans ... 1
Mr J A Grimshaw's PROMINENT 8-3 Southey ... 2
Mrs Justice's MARENGO 9-1 Roberts ... 3
Mr R K F Singh's KING'S WINE 9-1 Burn ... 4
All ran.
Won by short head, short head, short head.
Time: 1 minute 58 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 23 and Rs. 51.
Trainer: D M Mistry.

THE BRABOURNE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Mr S C Woodward's CARABAS 7-4 Bromley ... 1
Mr V Rosenthal's GREETINGS 8-9 Burn ... 2
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's LEANDER 8-9 Evans ... 3
Mr A Svamvar's SEA BATTLE 8-7 Roberts ... 4
All ran.
Won by 2 lengths, short head, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 53 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 176. Places Rs. 33, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: N E Raymond.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr F J Gazdar's FURORE 7-13 Raffaele 1
Mr V M A Rahiman's COBALT 8-4 Roberts ... 2
Sir Sultan Chinoy and Mr Harmony's HOT BUN II 9-2 Marrable ... 3
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GAY SPANIARD 9-2 Britt ... 4
Not run: Glenprosen 7-11
Won by 3 lengths, 2 lengths, short head.
Time: 1 minute 28 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 16 and Rs. 59.
Trainer: F W Northmore

THE ROUS HANDICAP—Distance 1 mile
Mr V M A Rahiman's ELILAW 8-12 Raffaele ... 1
H H the Prince of Berar's HIGHLAND SPRIG 8-10 Evans ... 2
Mr F A Irani's COUGAR 9-2 B McQuade 3
Mr A H Wadia's MINISTRONE 8-0 cd 8-1 Maxwell ... 4
Not run: Knocklayd 8-7.
Won by 1 3/4 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 minute 40 1/5 second.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 50. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 22 and Rs. 35.
Trainer: A Selvaratnam.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE Division I.—Distance 1 mile.
Mr K J Mehta's HIKMAT PASHA 8-2 Abdul Sattar ... 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's YOUNG TIGER 8-4 Britt ... 2
Mr E M W Jayasuriya and Dr A de Fonseka's SHAYAL NAYIF 8-2 A Thompson ... 3
The Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s TAJ MAHAL 9-4 Burn ... 4
Not run: Chief Ruler 9-4 and Royal Oak 8-9.
Won by 3/4 length, 1 length, short head.
Time: 1 minute 50 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 74. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 23 and Rs. 86
Trainer: Syed Fatah.

WEEK-END CRICKET
Gharat, Mody & Printer Shine

The best players of the city having gone to Jamnagar on account of the Ranji Trophy match with Navanagar, there was very little enthusiasm in the week-end cricket fixtures, and no tall scores were noticeable anywhere. On the Hindu Gymkhana ground R. J. Gharat playing for the Hindu Representative XI against the Islam Gymkhana remained unbeaten with 58.

On the Muslim Gymkhana ground some fast scoring was witnessed in the afternoon in a half-day match between the Kanga XI and the Tata Sports Club. H. A. Printer and R. S. Mody, playing for the former team, scored 43 and 50, respectively, the latter remaining unbeaten.

Colombo Race Postponed To Next Saturday

SEQUEL TO SYCES' STRIKE

COLOMBO, Nov. 29.

Owing to a lightning strike of syces at the Colombo race course this afternoon, to-day's races could not be held and have been postponed to next Saturday. The same programme will be held on Saturday (December 6). The large gathering which had assembled at the race course was informed officially of this by loudspeakers at 2-15 p.m., quarter of an hour after the first race was due to start.—A. P.

Madras Races Postponed Till Wednesday

MADRAS, Nov. 28.

Owing to rains the second day's races of the autumn meeting fixed for Saturday the (29th November) have been postponed to Wednesday (3rd December).—A. P.

DR. KANGA XI VS. TATA SPORTS CLUB

DR. KANGA'S XI

P. E. Palia 29, H. A. Printer 43, R. S. Mody (not out) 50, D. B. Satha (Retd.) 31, J. H. Wadia (not out) 25, the rest did not bat, Extras 14, Total for (3 wickets) 192.

TATA SPORTS CLUB

J. A. Dadyseth 28, K. Ratnakar 16, G. B. Gawanker 7, M. B. Arosker 14, M. H. Jalnavala 2, D. M. Mandon 30, I. P. Zuis 3, Sheikh Husein 1, P. D. Madon 5, N. P. Daver (not out) 12, N. F. Mistry (not out) 22, Extras 4, total for 9 wickets 144.

CALCUTTA RACES SECOND DAY

Baqlava Wins The Hilliard Plate

CALCUTTA, November 29

The Second Day of the Calcutta First Meeting was another day which caused a lot of disappointment to the public, for in a card of seven events only one favourite won, and that was Billy Moon, which was a street corner tip, and many fancy this winner to annex many more races.

Poob Bear followed up its winning success on Wednesday to win Devon Hurdles, and then Billy Moon, the hottest favourite of the day, won like a champion, but there was an objection which was overruled. After this care a series of upsets till Radio Man won the last race in a common canter from his field.

Mr. A. Higgins saddled two winners, which included Baqlava in the principal race of the day. The Hilliard Plate, from its stable companion Let Slip. The winner led all the day and as hard as Let Slip, who ran second, tried to overtake the winner, Baqlava was tight held, and in the opinion of many it looks as if the classic champion of last year will repeat his performance again.

Mr. Higgins was successful with two winners among the trainers, while no jockey had more than one win during the day.

Details:—

THE DEVON HURDLE PLATE—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.
Mr A Gujadhur's POOH BEAR 9-13 Jackson ... 1
Messrs N D Gye and W H Batty's FASCINATED 10-1 Scarlet ... 2
H H Maharaja of Cooch Behar and Mr H Edward's METAR 10-3 Sharp ... 3
Mr A O Brown's RINGSEND 9-11 Ralston ... 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53 Places Rs. 12, Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 11/8.

THE CASUARINA PLATE, Division II.—Distance about 7 furlongs.
Mr Paul de Launey's BILLY MOON 8-4 Stead ... 1
Mr Ackba R Gujadhur's IMPETUS 8-2 Carr ... 2
Mr H Hickie's MR. CUPID 7-9 Peacock 3
Mr B K Poddar's SUNNYMORN 8-8 Jones ... 4
Not run: Salmon Bar, Absolution and Desirous.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 15/8, Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 25/8.

THE MODERATES PLATE, Division I.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.
Mr Ackbar Gujadhur's LEVANT 8-7 Carr 1
Mrs J H Goswell and Mr N H Hunt's POURBOIRE 8-1 Adley ... 2
Mr B C Chocaria's RONGS 8-2 Ralston 3
Mrs J E Riley and Mrs E M Stockman's CITRON BAY 8-9 Stead ... 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 118. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 20 and Rs. 53/8.

THE HILLIARD PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr G N Musry's BAQLAVA 9-7 Walsh 1
Messrs B K Poddar and M D Somany's LET SLIP 7-1 Ayres ... 2
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GOOD FARE 9-0 Marrs ... 3
Mr B K Poddar's BISTOLFI 9-7 Stead 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 16/8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12.

THE GATEWICK PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Messrs. C H Heape, K W Mealing and K C Mahindra's BLOT 7-6 Lott ... 1
Sir David Ezra's NEXUS 7-13 Stead ... 2
Sir David Ezra's AN APPLE A DAY 7-8 Whiteside ... 3
Col Shree Gobinda Shum Shere J B R and Mr S K Bhatter's THEOGUNDI 9-3 Scarlet ... 4
Not run: Ravioli.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56/8. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 52.

THE CASUARINA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Messrs Pannick and F C J Stenart's RASHLEIGH 8-1 Ermer ... 1
Lt.-Col J M Hugo and Mr A H C Rostron's MYRRH 9-1 Marrs ... 2
Sir David Ezra's FELIBRIGE 9-3 Marland ... 3
Mr C E L Milne-Robertson's ABSTRACT 8-9 Ayres ... 4
Not run: Royal Link 8-13, Dinkum Diamond 8-1.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 49/8. Places Rs. 18/8, Rs. 22/8 and Rs. 15.

THE MODERATES PLATE, Division II.—Distance 1 mile and 3 furlongs.
Mr A Higgins' RADIO MAN 7-5 Ayres 1
Messrs R Chamaria, S K Bhatter and Kashi Charan's ENGLISH WEATOER 8-5 Whiteside ... 2
Mr Reginald Foster's PRINCE FELIX 7-11 Carr ... 3
Messrs W H Batty and H D Cumberbatch's DUAL WAVE 9-4 Adley ... 4
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 74/8. Places Rs. 17/8, Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 17.
Double tote: 51 tickets each paid Rs. 409/8.
Treble tote: 15 tickets each paid Rs. 1,416-8.

TENNIS AT LAHORE

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

The following are results of final matches played in Northern India Tennis Championship:

MENS SINGLES:—Ghous Mohd. beat S. L. R. Sawhney, 8/6, 6/0, 4/6, 6/2.

BOYS SINGLES.—Rajinder Sachar beat Kanwal Grover, 6/1, 6/3.

LADIES SINGLES:—Miss Lila Row beat Miss K. Haji, 6/0, 6/4.

LADIES DOUBLES:—Miss Haji and Mrs. Massey beat Miss Lila Row and Miss Woodbridge 6/0, 6/4.

VETERANS DOUBLES:—Harishchandra and A. R. Khanna beat Saleem and Condon, 6/1, 0/6, 6/4.—A. P.

Washington's Last Word To Tokyo

Yangtse Fleet Ready To Evacuate American Officials

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

United States gunboat "Wake" arrived in Shanghai on Friday evening from Hankow, says a message from Shanghai.

It is reported it is only a matter of hours before the evacuation of the United States Yangtse Fleet to Manila begins.

It is believed that the gunboat "Cahu Luzon" which had been stationed in vicinity of Shanghai for the last few months, will leave first and the "Wake" will stay behind in readiness for the possible necessity of evacuating American Consular, Diplomatic and other officials from the city.

"Luzon" is the flagship of the Yangtse patrol.

The National Broadcasting Company picked up a Tokyo shortwave broadcast, stating that according to streamer headlines in Tokyo evening newspaper, "The United States has broken the peace."

The announcer continued, Despite President Roosevelt's declaration that the Japanese-United States negotiations were continuing the United States, in presenting its terms practically as an ultimatum, has spoken the last word.

Time and again Japan has made her position clear. The American points are diametrically opposed to this position and for the sake of her national honour Japan cannot accept them.

The United States alone is responsible for what now seems almost inevitable."

Americans Must Be Ready

The American people must be prepared for a war with Japan, writes the "Baltimore Sun," and that adequately sums up Washington opinion to-day.

But, as President Roosevelt replied when asked this morning if he expected the Pacific situation to worsen, that is a question which should be addressed to Tokyo.

Tokyo alone will decide whether Japan is to go to war with the United States.

The Japanese have three courses open to them at present. Firstly, to conform to the essential points in the long held American position in the orient. Secondly, to remain in indecision while the economic restrictions sap her strength. Thirdly, to fight in desperation.

The "Washington Post" declares that Mr Kurusu's mission was to see whether the United State was bluffing, and it has been made clear in high quarters in Washington that the United States will not compromise its stand on China.

Among unofficial observers here with Far Eastern experience the view is widely held that the Japanese militarists cannot withdraw from China and remain in power in Japan, that if they remain inactive the economic restrictions will reduce the country to bankruptcy, but that they can be "honourably" defeated by the United States and a combination of other powers and retain their grip on power in Japan.

Hence it is argued that they may adopt such an extreme course.

Japan Must Withdraw From China

The United States insists that Japan should withdraw from China and Indo-China and promise not to indulge in further aggressions, it is disclosed authoritatively.

The United States would in turn offer normal commercial relations and equal access to raw materials.

It is stated by this source that in the current negotiations the United States is seeking protection against the use in the Pacific area of methods like a Japanese move into Indo-China in the middle of peace negotiations last spring.

This step was looked upon in Washington as a parallel to Hitler's infiltration into Rumania and Hungary.

Japanese Banks In New York To Close Down

Japanese banks intend to close their branches in New York city, Reuter learned at the Japanese Consulate on Friday. They are leaving the remnants of the rapidly diminishing business in the hands of the Yokohama Specie Bank which is the only remaining agency.

Meanwhile the officials of the various Japanese agencies in New York appear as much confused as anyone else over the ultimate outcome of the present critical position between Japan and America.

"I am almost afraid to read newspapers," one agent declared. The branches of at least four Japanese banks in New York City are expected to follow the lead of the Mitsui Bank, which is considering closing its doors.

The closure would coincide with the tense stage of the Japan-American discussion in Washington, but the freezing of assets leading to the acute restriction of the Japanese American business had already rendered such action virtually inevitable if the crisis persisted.

Japanese military authorities in the French Indo-China are busily constructing highways with reinforced concrete and bridges to Yunnan border according to reports reaching Chungking. Yunnan is the Chinese province pierced by the Burma Road, China's vital line for war supplies.

The reports further state that the Japanese have given orders that the road must be completed within two months. This has led to the belief that the Japanese may delay their offensive against the Yunnan province until plans for the improvement of transportation of the Yunnan border are completed.

Burma Road Bombed

After a long lull five formations of the Japanese aircraft this afternoon bombed military objectives around Kunming, Chinese terminus on the Burma Road, according to a dispatch from the Japanese air base in Indo-China to the Domei Agency.

A plane piloted by Sub-Lieut Moritani spotted many lorries on the Road south of Kunming and launched a low level attack, the dispatch adds.

At the same time the Pilot blew up military store houses. All planes returned to their base.—Reuter.

200-MILE ADVANCE BY INDIAN DIVISION

LONDON: November 26.

A significant piece of news is the capture of Augila by troops of the 5th Indian Division, writes the "News Chronicle" Military Correspondent. These have advanced 200 miles west-south-west from Giarabub.

It is interesting to note that a good deal road leads from this oasis to the Gulf of Sidra, 140 miles north-north-east. It is also of interest to note, in association with this piece of news, that Cairo has stated that "the assistance afforded by the Royal Navy has been most successful."

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN U. P. JAILS

LUCKNOW, Nov. 29.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee office has issued notices to all City and District Congress Committees to supply up-to-date figures of political prisoners of all categories in the U. P. Jails upto November 18, last.—A. P.

DOCTORATE FOR SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

It has been decided by the University of Calcutta to confer the degree of Doctor of Law "Honoris Causa" on Sir S. Radhakrishnan on the occasion of the next Convocation of the University on February 28. His Excellency the Chancellor himself will preside over the function.—United Press.

Convert 'Pentangular' Tourney Into National Sporting Event

Sport Can Foster National Unity, Says Talyarkhan

"I ask you in all seriousness, is it worthwhile to perpetuate the Pentangular Tournament on communal lines, however glamorous, however entertaining and however grand it may be? Can you honestly say that, while watching the said tournaments, you have not imbibed a bit of a little more thrill than in watching other cricket tournaments, which you call ....., I will leave it for you to say (communalism)? Be honest to yourself, as intelligent young Indians you are, and understand that Pentangular tournaments have outlived their usefulness, and so long as you throng at the gates of the Brabourne Stadium and so long as you allow the Gymkhanas to think in terms of money, you will only prove to the hilt that you are perpetuating this communal organisation, like Pakistan, Hindustan and Parsistan."

Thus said Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan, in the course of his speech addressed to the Students' Union, at Poddar College Hall, Matunga, on Saturday evening.

Continuing, Mr. Talyarkhan said that for the good of the country Bombay's Pentangular Cricket should be converted or changed into National Sports.

No other organization can link up, with the big National issue, as sports. It is through these sports that a formula can be evolved which will bring all the communities together. Unity through sports is the prime factor governing India and they are the regular doses of poison that fosters communal spirit into young India. Communal sports will not do any good to us. Let them think that Talyarkhan is going to break up all the Gymkhanas. "I am once for all determined to break or impoverish such a fantastic thing. It is a thing which should be done away with.

GIVE CHANCES TO MORE PLAYERS

Communal cricket, indeed, has contributed to the great cricket talents of India, and has brought out only the cream of Indian cricket. But these Pentangular Cricket Tournaments will never give an opportunity to a number of cricketers. More chances should be given to other players. This can be done by Provincial Cricket, or Zone Cricket Tournaments, which will allow at least 201 players from the 19 Provinces instead of 55 as is done now. When cricket is staged as an entertainment, talents will also improve. The fantastic idea that if there is no Pentangular Tournament Indian Cricket will die is the most selfish idea. The great propaganda spectacle is the money-making spectacle. The composition and organisation of this Association is such that the Tournament is run specially for the purpose of amassing funds.

Foreign nations are surprised to know that in India, cricket is played on communal lines. Mr. Churchill or Mr. Amery is right in insulting us when India fights for Independence on the strength of national unity.

Mr. Talyarkhan finally exhorted all the students to stand by this National Sports, such as Provincial, Zone or Presidency Tournament and picket and boycott the Pentangular on the 15th December.

Mr. Kulkarni, Secretary of the Students Association, assured the speaker that the students of Bombay would follow his lead and fight to end the Pentangular.

Mrs. Pandit To Preside Over A. I. Women's Conference

COCANADA, Nov. 28

The sixteenth session of the All-India Women's Conference will be held here from December 29. Mrs Vijayalakshmi Pandit will preside.

The Standing Committee of the Conference will meet on Saturday, December 27, and the open session will commence on Monday, December 29 at the Pithapur Raja's College. The session will last for three days.—A. P.

ROY AND MEHTA IN LAHORE

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

Mr. M. N. Roy, President—elect of the All-India Anti-Fascist Conference, arrived here this morning from Dehra Dun.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who will inaugurate the Conference, has also arrived.—A. P.

Congre Working Committee To Meet

WARDHAGANJ, Nov. 29.

It is learnt that a meeting of the Congress Working Committee will be held shortly as soon as the Congress President and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru are released, to review the present political situation.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will be visiting Bardoli early next month for a brief stay.—A. P.

TRIVEDI TO GIVE UP FAST

Sequel To Threat Of Villagers To Fast

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Nov. 29.

Sjt. Shambhu Shanker Trivedi, a veteran worker of Kathiawar, who has been fasting for the last 40 days for securing world peace has agreed to abandon the fast on the 45th day as people of Charodia, his village in Palitana State threatened to fast if he persisted.

TWO CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Tricumdas Khimji and Mr. S. M. Pawar, Congressmen of Bombay who proposed to offer Satyagraha in the city this evening were arrested this morning and taken to Thana for detention.

Chunar Detenus Give Up Hunger-Strike

BENARES, Nov. 29.

The Satyagraha prisoners, who were on hunger-strike in the Chunar Camp Jail broke their fast last evening, according to a telegraphic message received here from Chunar.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena, Acting President of the U. P. C. C., it is reported, had sent telegrams to the prisoners urging them to give up their fast.

Dr. Morarilal of Cawnpore, it is learnt, interviewed the prisoners yesterday and afterwards the strike was given up.

The strike had lasted for nineteen days and the number of prisoners who were on strike yesterday was fifty-two.—A. P.

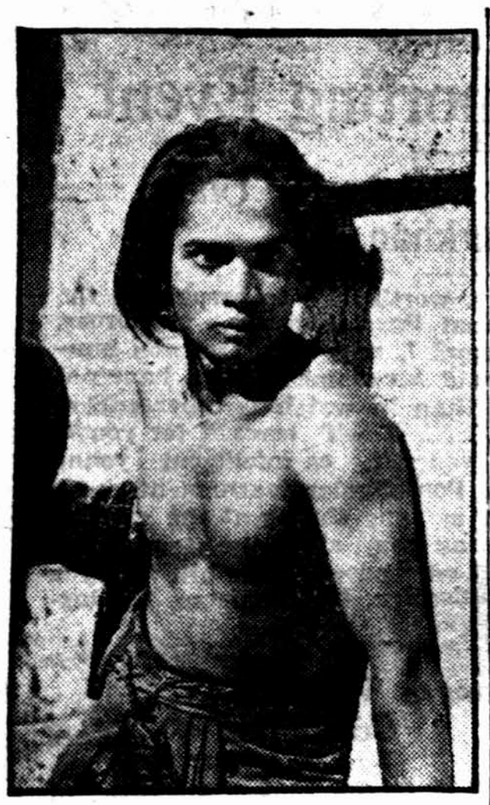
Embargo On Bajri & Juwar Removed

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUNAGADH, Nov. 27.

In the latest Secretariat Notification dated Nov. 26, it has been announced for the general information of the public that the embargo put on the export of Bajri and Juwar outside the State limits under Secretariat Order dated August 17 and September 6 respectively is ordered to be removed with effect from the date of this order i.e., from the 26th November.

GORAKHPUR.— Accepting the gift of 20,000 pounds sterling for a second bomber from the Gorakhpur District the Minister for Aircraft Production, Mr. Moore Brabazon, says: "This new addition to our bombing strength will enable us to deal still heavier blows in the common cause of freedom. Wellington aircraft will now be named "Gorakhpur Second".



Sabu in Alexander Korda's "Thief of Bagdad" at the Excelsior.

"Asheervad" At Opera House

New Marathi Play By M. G. Rangnekar

BY T. V. PARVATE.

Have you heard Jyotsna Bhole on the air? Have you heard her songs and her classical music in concerts? Did you have an opportunity to see her in the role of Bimba in 'Andhalyanchi Shala' about seven years ago?

If you can answer in the affirmative any of these questions, you are going to see 'Asheervad' at Royal Opera House this morning, unless you have been unable to purchase your seat owing to overcrowding.

Marathi-speaking people have a particularly praiseworthy dramatic tradition. With Deval, Kirloskar, Agarkar, Kelkar, Khadilkar, Gadkari, Varerkar, Kolhatkar and others as its playwrights and such eminent actors as Bhaurao Kolhatkar, Joglekar, Balagandharva, Keshaorao Bhonsale, Ganpatrao Joshi, Keshaorao Datey, Vishnupant Aundhkar in its service, the Marathi theatre has maintained a very high standard of dramaturgy.

Worthy of this great tradition was the latest effort of 'Natyamanvatar Ltd.' where an honest attempt was made to modernise the stage. Its plays 'Andhalyanchi Shala'; 'Lapandav' and 'Usna Navra' were quite good successes in spite of the killing competition of the cinema. It was on the stage of 'Natyamanvatar' that the talents of Jyotsna Bhole and Leela Chitnis, Vasant Thengdi and Vimala Vashishtha were discovered. It was there that K. Narayan Kale began his theatrical and filmic career.

It is a matter for congratulation that on the eve of the 100th anniversary of Marathi drama, which is going to be celebrated in a four day session during the next month in this city, Natya-Niketan has made its appearance. Mr M. G. Rangnekar, who has no official connection whatsoever with this session but is a lover of Marathi drama as much as any of the organisers of this centenary celebration has organised Natya-niketan and produced its first play 'Asheervad'. He has written it, directed it and produced it.

As true lovers of the theatrical art, Mrs Jyotsna Bhole, Vimala Sardesai, Gajanan Jagirdar, Vishnupant Aundhkar, Chintamani Kolhatkar and Ashalata responded to his invitation to produce this play. As all these are tried, tested and found weighty on the stage, there is no doubt that the play will be a great success. It raises the problem of the educated girl and her future for discussion and incidentally lends a representative character to what Vibhavari Shirurkar wrote years ago. Apart from the topicality of its theme, its entertaining value is easily immense as it is written by Mr. M. G. Rangnekar, the arch-entertainer as a journalist, scenarist and playwright. Jyotsna Bhole's three songs in the play are an invitation in themselves to not a few lovers of her music.

'MERI DUNIA' FOR NATIONAL UNITY

Sind's famous folk-lore (Umar Marvee) which inspired Shah Abdul Latif, will now inspire every Indian to solve the present-day communal problem. "Marvee alias Meri Duniya" National Artistes' ambitious production (in Hindustani), preaches a message of co-operation and National Unity. Clearly a picture with such a theme is not only of consuming interest but of highest national value.

Directed by Mazhar Khan who has lavished upon it all his art and experience to the full measure to give the picture in a superfine way while Mr. Shanti Kumar has provided exquisite music.

Mazhar Khan has been at considerable pains to give the directorial touches and the use of camera by Saju Naik displays a quality and understanding which raise its originality to artistic genius. The beautiful pastorial scenes depicting the simple lives of the ancient peasantry, the caravans of camels in the desert, the weapons and the fort that lies near Umarkote in Sind, all contribute vital touches towards the grand illusion brought to vivid life, that is "Marvee alias Meri Duniya".

No producer in India has ever assembled such a mighty cast for a single production as Mr. C. R. Bajaj for his "Marvee". The cast includes the popular and talented artistes like Mazhar Khan, Miss Kaushalya, Hari Shivdasani, Miss Meera (of Bhabi) A. Hussain, Majid, A. R. Pehalwan, Sharda Rani, Shamu (of Akela) Butt Kasher, Daya Devi, and S. Nazir; while Gope, the noted comedian will make the public bring laughter into tears.

Eleven catchy tunes palpitating with melody and graceful dances will make "Marvee alias Meri Duniya" a highly entertaining picture.

"ROTI" GETTING READY

Fast work is going on with "Roti" which is virtually studded with stars. Chandramohan, Sheikh Mukhtar, Sitara, Akhtaribai Faizabadi are among the cast. It is enough to say that the theme of "Roti" is the woe of millions. The music of "Roti" is in keeping with the high theme of the picture.

Under the direction of Anil Biswas, Akhtaribai, the famous Radio star of Lucknow, gives one of the rarest numbers ever recorded in a film. Flowing out through space, filling every nook and corner of the big sound stage, comes the melodious voice as she sings a highly emotional number for "Roti". It is one of those rare tunes, a haunting melody that is destined to win its way into the hearts of millions.

Phyllis Calvert in "Mail Train" at Regal.

HANSA TRIUMPHS FOR PRABHAT

Star-Making Studio Keeps Up Tradition

A role in a Prabhat film is among the first items in an artiste's prayer. Not of aspirants, merely, but of artistes of recognised star-status as well. Hansa is the latest star to find her heart's desire fulfilled. The results justify the fervency of her wish.

From the most unexpected places, Prabhat has picked up material which, in their scramble for new faces, other studios overlooked. "We thought so, too" is about the best that most of the others have been able to say—after seeing those artistes shine forth in Prabhat pictures.

Hansa, of course, was long known to be an excellent artiste. But her performance as Sant Sakhu surpasses anything she had done before; indeed, it takes rank among the memorable performances of the screen "Sant Sakhu" is a notable personal triumph for Hansa; but the famous Prabhat Touch is distinctly to be seen. She looks the type to which innocent beauty belongs; native yet not foolish, discreet yet not cunning, frail but unshakable.

Perhaps Hansa is at her best in the scenes of sadness and suffering. But her dramatic ability, and the Prabhat technique, are best evidenced in sharp contrast between the two Sakhus—the real one, and the impersonation by God Vithoba—both played by Hansa herself; one, suffering with a philosophical calm, and the other all smiles and joy. It is a study in make-up and dramatic control worthy of the attention of the masters of stage and screen.

"DOCTOR" PRINTS ON WAY TO BOMBAY

New Theatres' Coming Progressive Film

New Theatres' latest film in Hindustani "Doctor" directed by Subodh Mitter, was duly passed by the Board of Censors at Calcutta for exhibition throughout India. This film is the Hindustani version of the Bengali one—which was acclaimed as the best Bengali film of 1940 by the Bengal Film Journalists' Association.

The cast includes Pankaj, the singing idol of Bengal, Panna, Ahin Chowdhury, Jyotiprakash, Bharati, Amar Mullick, Nemo and others. The music was conducted by Pankaj Mullick, Yusuf Mulji the veteran Cameraman was in charge of Photography and Sham Sundar Ghosh recorded the Sound. "Doctor" will shortly be released in the city.

"Doctor" is a progressive film and from the story, written by Sailejananda Mukherjee, we find that the salvation of India lies in the reconstruction of our villages. The village populace must be taught to fight the maladies which cause havoc in India. The story also depicts the eternal conflict between the old and the young. This is the eternal conflict of ideas and ideals.

"Doctor" had been richly spiced with ear-filling music and songs. The village locations are real beauty spots of nature—so carefully selected by the director himself. The flow of the story in the screen is easy and graceful and the grand final brings tears to the eyes. Any person who has the milk of human kindness in him cannot but accept "Doctor" as a film of heart appeal and unforgettable entertainment. The film will be released in different centres in course of the next few weeks or so. Already prints are on their way to Delhi and Bombay.

Hydari Visits National Studio

Mr. M. S. A. Hydari, I.C.S., India's representative on the Eastern Group Council, and son of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, visited National Studios on Tuesday. Mr. M. C. Ghia, M.L.A., a Director of the Company introduced the visitor to Mr. Y. A. Fazalbhoy and other Executives.

Mr. Hydari was greatly impressed by the interesting details of film-making as explained by Mr. Fazalbhoy, who afterwards took the visitor round the studios, and showed him the shooting of Mr. Mohan Sinha's production 'Vijay' which was going on at the time. Mr. Hydari expressed admiration for the systematic way in which the pictures are made at National Studios.

Indore: Nov. 28: Before a distinguished gathering of State officers and prominent citizens of Indore, the Maharaja of Holkar declared open the newly built Yeshwant Hall for the Holkar College.

Vimala Sardesai, Usha Marathe and Jyotsna Bhole in 'Asheervad' at Royal Opera House.

UDAY SHANKAR RETURNS AT THE EXCELSIOR

Short Season From Dec. 13

After the lapse of two years, Uday Shankar is returning to Bombay to open a short season at the Excelsior on December 13, which will conclude his present tour covering some of the important stations in North India.

He will be accompanied by a group of 25 dancers and musicians of the Culture Centre, Almora. Since his last visit to this city, Uday Shankar has added several new creations to his repertoire, including two notable ballets. "Kirat Arjun" and "Labour and Machinery," the latter of which has attracted considerable interest as a successful attempt at interpreting modern industrialism with its attendant evils. Several popular numbers from his former programme will also be repeated.

Some new talent discovered by Uday Shankar since the Centre started its work will be introduced by the Troupe which also includes the well-known artistes, Simkie, Zohra, Amala, Debendra, Ravindra and others. The Orchestra is in charge of Mr. Shirali.

BLACK FLAGS FOR ROY

Scuffle In Lahore Between Followers And Opponents

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

A black-flag demonstration staged at the Railway Station by a party of about twenty-five youngmen who raised anti-Roy slogans, marred the procession organised this afternoon in honour of Mr. M. N. Roy, President-Elect of the All-India Anti-Fascist Trade Union Conference. Some of the supporters of Mr. Roy attempted to snatch away the black flags from the demonstrators leading to scuffle in which a few persons sustained minor injuries. The police intervened and restored order.

As the procession left the Railway Station, the demonstrators continued shouting slogans. A police party headed by a sub-Inspector also accompanied the procession.

Prominent among those, who attended the procession were Mr. M. A. Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the conference, Mr. V. B. Karnik, General Secretary of the Radical Democratic Party and Mrs. Maniben Kara, ex-President of the Trade Union Congress.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD DISPUTE TO BE SETTLED

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 29.

Final settlement is expected this evening of the Ahmedabad Labour dispute over wage increase. Messrs. Nanda and Khandubhai Desai, Secretaries Majur Mahajan and Sheth Chimanbhai arrived this morning from Bombay. It is learnt that they have settled generally the whole case at Bombay and final touches will be given to-day.

STUDENTS' LEADER ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Nov. 28.

Mr. B. N. Mukerjee, leader of the Students Federation was arrested under the Defence of India Rules this morning near University Building. It is learnt that the arrest is made for organising students' demonstration in front of the Convocation Hall, to protest against the decision of the Executive Council in rusticating five students of Amraoti, who were involved in the episode. As a precautionary measure sufficient number of policemen are being kept in readiness. As no one is available for delivering the convocation address, Mr. T. J. Kedar, Vice-Chancellor will himself deliver it.

NEXT YEAR'S CLOTH PURCHASES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

It is learned that six hundred million yards of cloth in addition to a large number of items, which cannot be reduced to yardage, such as towels, cotton wool and sewing cloth are likely to be included in the next year's purchasing programme of the Supply Department as far as textiles are concerned.

The advisory panel of the cotton textile industry, which meets here on December 5, will determine the location of the production of these requirements amongst various textile centres and also fix prices at which they would be purchased by the Government. The meeting will be presided over by Sir Homi Mody Supply Member.—A. P.

Forward Bloc Leader On Hunger-Strike

SYLHET, Nov. 28.

Mr. Amiyasindhu Roy, President of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District Forward Bloc, who was recently externed from Shillong, commenced a hunger-strike to-day at Sylhet for the fulfilment of his demand for the grant of an allowance. His prayer for an allowance was rejected by the Assam Government a month ago.—A. P.

SUBHAS' SEAT IN ASSEMBLY DECLARED VACANT

December 11 Fixed For Filing Nomination Papers

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

The seat of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the Central Legislative Assembly has been declared vacant in view of his failing to make the oath of affirmation, repeat to take the oath of affirmation, according to the Legislative Assembly Electoral rules

The Dacca division (Non-Muhammadan Rural) constituency, from which Mr. Bose was elected, has, therefore, been asked to elect a member to the Assembly in the place of Mr. Bose. December 11 has been fixed as the date for the filing of nomination papers, and December 15 as the date on which the scrutiny of nominations shall be held.—A. P.

"WANTED" BY THE POLICE

Domestic Servant With Benevolent Manner And Criminal Habits

An elderly Hindu, probably of the Dhobi caste, who offers himself for employment as a domestic servant, usually in Hindu households and if he succeeds in getting a job, seizes the first opportunity to decamp with his employer's valuables, is "wanted" at

"Wanted" man.

two widely separated Police Stations in the City (Esplanade and Kingsway,) on charges of theft as a servant. This individual seldom experiences any difficulty in obtaining employment as he has a benevolent personality and shows a willingness to accept low wages without grumbling.

That he does not confine himself to any particular locality of the City is evident from the fact that his two latest criminal exploits occurred in areas situated at apposite ends of Bombay. In the Esplanade case, jewellery and gold ornaments worth nearly Rs. 1,400 were stolen less than a week after the "wanted" man had been engaged as a domestic servant in the complainant's household. The following is a description of the accused who should immediately be handed over to the police if he comes to notice:

Babu Maruti, alias Palu Hindu (Dhobi), age between 52 and 56. Height 5 feet 11 inch, brown complexion, greying black hair, several front teeth missing, grey moustache, two moles on the right cheek, wears black felt cap, shirt, dhoti and jacket.

Clash Follows Anti-Tax Demonstration

NAGPUR, Nov. 28.

A minor fracas occurred to-day outside the offices of the Civil Station Municipality between Municipal employees and demonstrators against the new Municipal taxes.

The demonstrators allege that Municipal servants made an unprovoked attack on them wounding two or three of them.—A. P.

7 ARRESTED

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.—Seven persons were arrested in connection with yesterday's fracas outside the Municipality. Three of them were released on bail of Rs. 1,000 each.—A. P.

LUCKNOW.—The annual ceremonial police parade was held in the police lines on Friday morning in the presence of His Excellency Sir Maurice Hallet. Sixteen members of the police force were decorated with the King's Police Medal and the Indian Police medal for recorded honest work, gallantry and devotion to duty.—A.P.

Banking For Small Men

Devakaran Nanji Pleads For Government's Help

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Speaking on "Banking for small man," under the auspices of the Bombay Co-operators' Circle on Saturday evening Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanji stressed the desirability of the Central banking authority to help the small banks in order that the latter may be in a position to help the small man. The ordinary agriculturist, the small trader, the labourer, and the clerk or any person employed in service were all in the opinion of the speaker, small men who deserved to be helped by the banks.

Continuing the speaker said that unless the Reserve Bank and the Government took a broad view of the function of the bank which included the idea of pure service to the public, it was impossible for the joint-stock banks to help the small man. He further referred to the disabilities of the joint-stock banks in respect of the clearing-house arrangements, which in his opinion, smelt of something anti-national.

Proceeding the speaker pointed out the difficulties which prevented the commercial banks from helping the industries and the small man, in course of which he stated that whereas the Central banking authority was prepared to discount the Government securities at 95% of their market value, they would not do so in the case of industrial securities even at 50%. As a result the industries were not given proper scope for self-development.

Prof. Kale thanking the speaker said that if co-operative banking was given proper scope and help by the central banking authority and Government of the country it would go a long way in solving the problems of the small men as described by the speaker.

PATNA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

Sir C. V. Raman On Debt To Our Ancestors

PATNA, Nov. 28.

"If a man is able to inhabit the earth and derive sustenance therefrom it is because of those great men of the past whose labours have provided humanity wherewithal to carry on life and not to marauders and conquerors whose deeds sully the pages of the so-called history books".

Thus observed Sir C. V. Raman addressing the Convocation of the Patna University this afternoon.

The speaker referred to some scientific achievements made in the past and held that India was not learning everything new from the West but only continuing traditions established by her scientists in ancient times. From his experience as a teacher for a number of years the speaker could maintain that Indians were not inferior to the races of Teutonic or Anglo-Saxon origin but it seemed that they were suffering from inferiority complex and unable to cross the hurdle before them.

Sir C. V. Raman pointed out that women had as much part to play in scientific discovery as men because they possessed quality of devotion which was necessary for finding out secrets of nature.

His Excellency the Chancellor did not attend the Convocation hence Dr Sachchidananda Sinha, Vice-Chancellor of the University opened the function.

In all 1326 students took diploma and degree including medicine, engineering, law, education, science, arts etc.—United Press.

Mayor On Importance Of Physical Education

The annual sports of the St. Xavier's College were held at the College Gymkhana on Saturday when Dr. J. A. Collaco, Mayor of Bombay presided and Mrs. Collaco distributed the prizes.

Speaking on the occasion, the Mayor remarked that the physical education for the boys and girls was as essential as the literary education.

A SHORT WINTER COURSE
IN
CLASSICAL INDIAN DANCING
TO BE INAUGURATED BY
UDAY SHANKAR
with
GURU SHANKARAN NAMBOODRI and GURU AMOBI SINGH
Under the auspices of UDAY SHANKAR INDIA CULTURE CENTRE
from
Jan. 5th to Feb. 14th 1942
AT
SUNDERBAI HALL
For particulars write—
GEORGE A. BIRSE, Darbhanga Mansions, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill.
Interviews between 5-30 and 7 p.m at Sunderbai Hall, Queen's Road.

PUBLIC INVITATION
Dear Mr. and Mrs. Reader, ...
You are cordially invited to our Clinical Department where you can have all the information and advice on Birth-Control and Marriage Hygiene.
P.S. Even if you cannot come, you are entitled for our free literature.
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FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Girgaum District Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation will take place today (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, when Shri Bhawanishanker A. Oza, will unfurl the Tri-colour Flag

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS: All volunteers of the Bombay Seva Dal are requested to be present at the Congress House, at 7 a.m., to-day (Sunday) on the occasion of the monthly flag salutation. An informal meeting of the volunteers will also be held after the flag salutation ceremony is over.

Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarkar

NEW DELHI, Nov. 29.

The Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarkar, Education Member, Government of India, is rapidly recovering from his recent illness. There is every reason to believe that he will be fit to do some of his more important work from next Monday.

Dr. S. Sen, who stayed behind in Delhi for treatment of Mr. Sarkar, left for Calcutta this morning.—A. P.

MR. M. FAROQUI JAILED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 29.

Mr. M. Faroqui, General Secretary of the All-India Youth Federation, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules for a speech delivered by him at the Ashutosh College on September 2 last.—United Press.

The Government of Bombay has directed that grass kurans which are not purchased by local villagers or public bodies should be sold to contractors.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES.

MARCH
New York, November 29

Previous closing	16.30
To-day's opening	16.44
Difference	+14
To-day's closing	16.42
Difference	+12

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach April-May ..... Rs. 238

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, November 29

The New York cotton exhibited considerable speculative activity following favourable week-end developments in Washington in connection with price control.

Trading in March began at 16.44 i.e. 14 points higher than the last closing. Prices improved on increased local support, covering, and some outside buying.

Following are the New York opening ranges :—

December (16.09/09) 16.16/16
March (16.34/34) 16.44/44
May (16.44/44) 16.53/51

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, November 29

SEEDS

Castorseeds November/December (£20 3/8 quoted) closed

Linseed Bombay Calcutta November/December (£20 3/4 quoted) closed

Linseed La Plata November (£13 7/8 quoted) closed

Groundnut Coromandal Coast Nov/Dec (£19 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee October/November unquoted

Lightning October/November unquoted

RUBBER

Spot unquoted

Forward December unquoted

LONDON METALS

Tin (£256 1/2 buyers; £256 3/4 sellers, Barely steady) closed

Electric Copper (£62) closed

Lead (£25) closed

Glasgow Iron No. 2 (131 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, November 29

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, November 29

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London, November 29

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER
London, November 29

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36
London on Shanghai (0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16) 0-2 27/32 to 0-3 3/16
London on Kobe not quoted

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS
Bombay, November 29

There was no trading during night session.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, November 29

New York Stock Exchange opening prices are as under :—

General Motors (dol 36) dol 35 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 7/8 dol 27
U S Steel Common (dol 51 1/4 dol 50 7/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 116 unquoted

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Speculatives Easier

CALCUTTA, November 29

The market continued quiet. Cottons, jutes, coals and the popular miscellaneous issued were a shade quieter while teas continued steady The speculative Eng. issues also ruled easier. Government securities continued firm and unchanged :—

Government securities : 3 1/2 per cent G P 96.

Cottons : Benares Cotton and Silk 6/8; Basanti Cotton 6/6; Elgin Mills 34; Kesoram 12/9; New Victoria ord 5/10.

Coals : Burrakur 14/8; Talcher 2/9.

Jutes :—Agarpara 43/4; Alliance 370; Anglo India 390 small lot; Bally 274/8 small lot; Budge Budge 423 small lot; Caledonian 450; Calcutta Jute 26; Chitavalsah 18/4; Cheviot 227/8; Empire 32/8; Fort Gloster 637/8; Ganges 348; Hastings pref 148 ex div; Howrah 59/12 ex div; Kamarhatty 565; Kinnison 789; Lawrence 585; National 28-4; Naskarpara 21/14; Orient 221; Presidency 6/13; Rameswara 12/3; Union 563

Miscellaneous : Burma Corpn 4/11; Consolidated Tin 2/11; Indian Copper 2/8; Alkali and Chemical ord 23/11; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 38/8; Indian Iron 38/8; Steel Corpn ord 21/10; do pref 124; B I Corpn ord 5/15; Indian Paper Pulp 175 small lot; Orient Paper 19/11; Sree Gopal Paper 17/8; Titaghur Paper 23/12; Balrampore Sugar 23/12; Carew and Co 13/9 small lot; Ramnugger Cane and Sugar 11/10.

Teas : Hantapara 450 ex div; Kaliti 13/2; Namurnadi 7/15; New Terai 15/4; Teloijan 9/10.

Colombo Market

COLOMBO, November 29

Rubber sheet 56, crepe 57 1/2. Yesterday's closing same. Copra 36/5, Cocoanut oil f.o.b. 345.00 nominal.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS
New York, November 28

	Season to-date	This week	Season to-date	Corresponding week 1940.
Total in sight (excluding linters)	5,712	463	5,902	352
Forwarded to American mills including other American (excluding linters)	3,807	300	3,427	356
Exports from U S Ports	466	24	479	50
Stocks at U S Ports	—	3,398	—	3,199
Stocks at U S Interior Towns	—	3,337	—	3,254
Receipts at U S Ports	1,833	129	1,988	92

N.B. All in thousands of bales.
Certificated stocks 115,000 bales.

New Zealand's Growing Air Force

WELLINGTON, Nov. 28.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Fraser, referred to the strength of the New Zealand Air Force in a speech at Dunedin on Friday.

"Thanks to the understanding of the leaders of Britain," he said "our request for bombers has been agreed to and if the war spreads to the Pacific, we have an Air Force able to give a very good account of itself against the kind of attack from the sea our service chiefs envisage."—Reuer.

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI VS. ISLAM GYMKHANA

HINDU REPRESENTATIVE XI

A. J. Dossa 18, K. H. Jobanputra 36, P. R. Dalvi 27, D. G. Phadke 0, B. G. Patel 21, K. M. Jadhav 6, R. J. Gharat not out 58, P. V. Gupte not out 23, Extras 5, Total for (6 wkts.) 197.

This match will continue tomorrow.

RANJI TROPHY

C. P. & BERAR KNOCK UP 192

Madras Reply With 64 For 3

NAGPUR, Nov. 29.

The first round match in the South Zone of The Inter-Provincial Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy commenced this morning in fine weather, between The C P and Berar Eleven and The Madras Eleven.

The home team won the toss and made a disastrous start, losing two wickets in ten minutes. P. R. Naidu was bowled off the fourth ball of the day with not a run on board, and shortly afterwards V. V Deo was sent back (1/2/1).

Rangachari who had given away seventeen runs in five overs was substituted by Kanan but Naidu steered him to the ropes behind the wicket-keeper for the first four of the day. The next batsman to leave was Naidu with a well-merited 42 which included four fours (67-3-42) The home side's captain D. R Ratnam, who filled the gap, gave an easy catch (67-4-0). Gaikwad had his wickets shattered by Kauan (70-5-0). Ishak joined Mane and after a brief but merry career was caught by Mohankrishnan at cover point (91-6-11). Ramsingh who was responsible for this exit had an analysis of thirteen overs, five maidens twelve runs and five wickets at this stage. The 100 of the innings was reached after 110 minutes. Just before the lunch interval when Venkatesan came on in place of Rangachari, Lateef placed his leg before a straight delivery from Venkatesan (106-7-8)

Continuing after lunch C. P. and Berar's eight and ninth wickets fell quickly, but the last pair despite several bowling changes raised the total to 192, when Venkatesan bowled N D. Sane for 18. Earlier E. G Mane who had batted well for 42 was bowled by Varadan.

Suryanarayan and Krishnan opened Madras first innings, but the former left when the score was 23. Krishnan and Swaminathan left later in quick succession. Nainakannu and Ramsingh, however settled down, and by cautious play took the score from 36 to 64, when stumps were drawn for the day

SCORES:—

C. P. AND BERAR (FIRST INNINGS)

P. R. Naidu, b Ramsingh, 0, V. V. Deo b Ramsingh 1, B. G Mane b Varadan, 42, C. M. P. Naidu, c Kannan, b Ramsingh, 42, D. R. Rutnam, c Kannan, b Ramsingh, 0, H. G Gaikwad, b Kannan, 0, S. Ishaqali, c Krishnan, b Ramsingh, 11, S. Lateef l.-b.-w Venkatsen, 8, Mohd. Hussain (not out) 49, U. N. Kondra b Varadan, 1, N. D. Sane, b Venkatesan, 18, extras 20 total 192

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ramsingh	24	11	5	46
C. R Rangachari	15	2	0	45
N. J Venkatesan	11	1	2	31
K. S. Kannan	14	2	1	44
Varadan	9	0	2	7

MADRAS (FIRST INNINGS)

Suryanarayan c Mohd. Hussain b Naidu 2, Krishnan c Kondra b Hussain 23, Swaminathan c Rutnam b Hussain 4, Ramsingh (batting), Nainakanna (batting), extras 10, total (for three wickets) 64.

MADRAS.—Passports are necessary for all European British Subjects, travelling between India and Ceylon, who are not permanent residents of Ceylon or India, says a Press Communique issued by the Government of Madras.

RANJI TROPHY

Nawanagar Knock Up 225 For 6

Oza (48) And Indravijaysinhji (47) Top Scorers

JAMNAGAR, Nov. 29.

A beautiful, cloudless sky heralded the beginning of the match between Nawanagar and Bombay in the Cricket Championship of India at the Ajitsinghji ground this morning.

Vijay Merchant won the toss and elected to field. Indravijaysinhji sent in Vinoo Mankad and Oza to open the innings to the bowling of Hakim and the left handed Havewala. Bombay claimed an early success. When play had been in progress only 12 minutes Vinoo Mankad snicked Havewala and Hakim accepted a fine one-handed catch in the slips (7|1|1).

Bannerji, who was suffering from an attack of jaundice, joined Oza and this pair gradually settled down. Merchant tried Khot, Tarapore and Rangnekar but without result, and after one hour's play the total was 35.

At this stage His Highness the Jam Saheb who was keen on seeing as much of the match as possible, had to rush off to the railway station on his way to Delhi for an important meeting.

50 of the innings was hoisted as the result of 73 minutes' play, with Bannerji 21 and Oza 23. A little later Oza when 27 was dropped by Tarapore, off his own bowling. At noon the total was 59, of which Oza's and Bannerji's respective scores were 30 and 23.

A BAD CALL

The partnership had a tragic ending. Just when the two appeared well set for a big score Oza made a bad call for a short run and then returned to his crease. Bannerji tried desperately to emulate him, but was a little too late (77|2|40).

It was bad luck for Bannerji who had batted sturdily for 104 minutes, and had hit five fours. He was replaced by Colah and the hundred of the innings was hoisted as the result of 140 minutes' play.

At lunch time Oza and Colah were together with 47 and 8 respectively, in a total of 107 for two wickets.

COLAH OUT FOR 11

Both were dismissed within less than 20 minutes after the interval. Havewala and Khot were in charge of the attack, and in trying to cut the latter Colah gave Hindlekar a smicked catch behind the wicket (111|3|11). Colah had stayed for 46 minutes and was followed to the pavilion almost immediately by Oza, who played Havewala on to his wicket (111|4|43). Oza's innings which had lasted 168 minutes and included seven fours was by no means a faultless one but it was nevertheless a most resolute one.

His departure brought Indravijaysinhji and Jadvendrasinhji together. The former survived an easy stumping chance off Havewala, when he was 5 and the total 120, and after he had added a single to his score he was dropped by Havewala. Apart from these chances both batsmen defended well and punished whatever was possible.

MERCHANT, INJURED, LEAVES FIELD.

At 161 Havewala was entrusted with the new ball with Hakim in support and ten runs later Indravijaysinhji offered a hot chance to Vijay Merchant at gully, off the fast bowler. Indravijaysinhji was then 27. Merchant left the field at this stage for medical attention and Jai took charge of the Bombay side.

191 FOR 4

At tea time the score was 191 for four wickets with Indravijaysinhji 39 and Yadvandrasinhji 41

The interval brought reverses in its train for Nawanagar. Yadvendrasinhji who had batted well for 115 minutes fell to a smart catch by Rangnekar at slip, off Tarapore's bowling, soon after the resumption of play (198-5-43) and a little later Indravijaysinhji attempted to take a second run for a stroke off Havewala and was run out (208-6-47). Nawanagar's captain had kept his end going for 138 minutes. At the end of the day's play Nawanagar were 225 for six wickets with Krishna Mankad and Samarsinhji batting with 23 and 1 respectively.

Scores:

NAWANAGAR (First Innings)

Vinoo Mankad, c Hakim, b Havewala	1
J. Oza, b Havewala	48
S. Bannerji, run out	40
S. H. M. Colah, c Hindlekar, b Khot	11
R. K. Indravijaysinhji, run out	47
R. K. Yadvendrasinhji, c Rangnekar, b Tarapore	43
K. Mankad (batting)	23
R. K. Samarsinhji (batting)	1
Extras	11
Total (for 6 wkts.)	225

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hakim	4	5	20	0
Havewala	34	12	64	2
Khot	23	9	41	1
Tarapore	32	5	74	1
Rangnekar	5	1	9	0
Keeny	1	1	0	0

MYSORE MAKE 199

Hyderabad Reply With 137 For 4

BANGALORE, Nov. 29.

The match between Mysore and Hyderabad in the Inter-Provincial Cricket Tournament for the Ranji Trophy (South Zone) commenced this morning on the Central College grounds, Mysore won the toss and elected to bat.

M. B. Krishna and T. Parthasarathy were sent in to open Mysore innings and punctually at eleven Bharatchand sent down his first delivery which Krishnarao greeted with a boundary to leg. Zahiruddin Ahmed bowling from the other end got the first wicket when Parthasarathy was caught in the slips, off his second ball, by Hyder Ali (4-1-0). K. Thimmappaya who joined Krishna Rao did not remain long. Having placed Zahiruddin at extra-over, he called for a risky run which his partner refused. Too late he attempted to regain his crease, but a smart return by Ushaq Ahmed beat him to it. (16-2-8)

Garudachar became associated with Krishna Rao, but he too was not destined to remain long. In an attempt to meet Zahiruddin's first ball he played into Pitta's hands, who accepted a catch (28-3-6). Garudachar and Krishna Rao showed signs of settling down, but when the score had reached 42 as the result of an hour's play M. B. Krishna Rao was smartly caught in the slips by Mehta off Hyder Ali (42-4-13). B. V. Ramakrishnappa who went in next returned to the pavilion immediately having been caught in the slips by Ghulam Ahmed, of Mehta (47-5-1). Frank joined Ramdev and the pair raised the score to 141 at lunch.

Mysore first innings terminated at 2-50 this afternoon, after it had lasted 205 minutes for 119 runs. Immediately after lunch the 150 of the innings was registered, but with the advent of the new ball which was entrusted to Bharatchand at this stage, the Mysore innings came to a speedy close. Frank, Irani and Darashah being dismissed at 151, 157 and 176 by Bharatchand, to be immediately followed by Ramdev and S. Rama Rao who fell victims to Hyder Ali at 199

Hyderabad had made 43 runs for two wickets at tea.

At the close of play to-day Hyderabad had made 137 for the loss of four wickets.

SCORES:—

MYSORE (FIRST INNINGS.)

M. B. Krishnarao c Mehta b Hyder Ali 13, T. V Parthasarathy c Hyder Ali b Zahiruddin Ahmed 0, K. Thimmappayah (run out) 8, B. K. Garudachar c Ditia b Zahiruddin 6 C. J. Ramdev b Hyder Ali 71, B. V. Ramakrishnappa c Ghulam Ahmed b Mehta 1, B. Frank b Bharatchand 62, F. K. Irani b Bharatchand 0, S. Darashah stumped (2), b Bharatchand 12, S. Ramarao c and b Hyder Ali 12, Y. S. Ramaswamy (not out) 11, extras 3, total 199

BOWLING ANALYSIS:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bharatchand	13	4	3	31
Zahiruddin Ahmed	11	1	2	39
Hyder Ali	20	8	3	45
Mehta	9	2	1	28
Ghulam Ahmed	8	1	0	29
Vajubha	3	0	0	13
Ushaq Ahmed	1	0	0	7

Fall of wickets 1/4, 2/16, 3/28, 4/42, 5/47, 6/151, 7/157 8/176, 9/176 and 10/199.

HYDERABAD (FIRST INNINGS)

S. R. Mehta l.-b.-w Garudachar 14, Kanakasabapathy c Irani b S. Ramarao 0, Albara c Timmappayah b S. Ramarao 0, Asadulla Qureshi c Irani b Garudachar 66, Dittia (batting) 39, Bharatchand (batting) 3 extras 15, total (for four wickets) 137.

Peshawar : Nov. 28 : The Defence Consultative Committee visited important places in Khyber Pass yesterday.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, NOV. 30.

Delhi 1—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4 30 p.m. For Indian Troops in the Far-East. 5 Tunes from Talkies. 5-30 Sham ke Rag. 5-50 Bhajan Lal. 6-15 Master Madan. 6-30 Kitabon ki Baten: Review of Urdu books. 6-45 For Villagers only. 7-45 It has happened or Pahari on Clarionet. 7-50 Afzal Hu.ain. 8-10 Vilayat Khan 8-25 Hira Bai Barodekar. 8-50 Next week's programmes. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 Lakshman Prasad. 9 55 Listening Post. 10 Preet ke Geet. 10-15 Jaijaiwanti on Sitar. 10-25 Hira Bai Barodekar.

Bombay 1—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Sarangi recital. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 The silver screen. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 Three Bhavgeets. 9-20 Bhajans. 9-30 Sound news (English). 10 Allah Rakhi Bai. 10-15 P. N. Dewoolkar. 11 S. Parsekar: Violin recital. 11-15 Paradkar. 11-30 News-Play (Gujarati). 11-45 Radha Krishna. Opera in Hindustani. 12-45 p.m. V. D. Joglekar. 1 Gangu Bai of Hubli. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 P. N. Dewoolkar. 5-25 Sundera Bai. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 V. D. Joglekar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 A I R Trio: Garba Dhun. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Same in Hindustani. 6-30 Malka Bai. 6-45 Gangu Bai. 7-15 Bhavgeets. 7-30 Allah Rakhi Bai. 7-45 News commentary in Hindustani. 7-50 V. D. Joglekar. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary relayed from B B C. 8-45 News-Play (Marathi). 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Joseph Szigeti (Violin) and Orchestra De La Societe des Concerto. Du Conservatoire, Paris.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Gujarati Garbas. 8-15 Instrumental music. 8-25 to 9-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Sundera Bai. 9-10 to 10-30 As in Bombay 1. 11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-40 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-40 Malka Bai. 5-50 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Bhajan. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bombay 1. 8 P. N. Dewoolkar. 8-15 Sundera Bai. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 A I R Orchestra. 9-15 Gangu Bai. 10 Madhav Julian: Anniversary feature in Marathi. 10-30 Master Ratnakant.

PEPPER AND GINGER

Bombay: November 29.

Alleppey Pepper ready per candy	93	0	0
Maha Sud 15	93	8	0
Chaitra Sud 15	95	8	0
Ginger ready	37	0	0
Maha Sud 5	27	0	0
Chaitra Sud 15	27	0	0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: November 29.

Yarn No.	December	February	April
6 1/2s	232	233	234
10 1/2s	264	265	265
20 1/2s	475	455	441
40s	570	575	580

Quotations for 6 1/2s, 10 1/2s and 40s are nominal.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: November 29.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Java ready from Bond Rs. 12/12
African from Bond Rs. 12/8
Shipment September Rs. 10/9 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ordinary Rs. 15/10 to 16/10
Large grain Rs. 16/12 to 17/6
Bombay Group March delivery Rs. 12/11.
Tone:—Steady.

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay: November 29.

The following are the rates to-day in the market at about 3 p.m.:—

Copper sheets lb. 21—Rs. 111, 28—99/4, 35—98/4, 42—97/4, 49-56—96/4.

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21—Rs. 117 24—114, 28—112, 35—107, 42—106, 49-56—105.

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 66. Rosita Rs. 65. Country make Rs. 57. Pigiead 'B.M.' refined Rs. 53/8 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 53/8 per qr.

SETTLEMENT RATES:

Copper sheets Posh 99/4, Chaitra 100/4. Pigiead 'B.M.' Mag 52/12, Maha 53/2. Tin Ingot Penang Mag 52/12, Maha 53/2.

Market Tone:—Firm.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London: November 28.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	99 3/8
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	82 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	106 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	104 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	114 1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	113 7/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	9 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register)	78
National Bank of India	36

LONDON SILVER

London: November 28.

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London: November 28.

Gold Bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: November 28.

T T London on New York, Madrid, Montreal, Berne and Stockholm: Unchanged.

LONDON WHEAT

London: November 28.

Rosario Santa Fe 20
Barletta Russo 22
South Australian 27/6.

ACTIVE REALISING ON STEADY OPENING

Renewed Buying At Decline

INCREASED SELLING IN STEELS

Bombay: November 29.

The local Share Bazar opened steady and advanced on scattered buying The market was irregular with moderate business At the rise there was general profit-taking and prices declined. Lower levels attracted support and the market was steady. In the market general feeling remains bullish. The market opened steady but there was a general wave of selling and prices eased off under heavy pressure especially Tata Steel Defds.

Wall-Street market was steady and U.S. Steel shares declined 1/2 at 50 1/2 and Anaconda Copper was unchanged at 27, while General Motors declined 3/8 at 35 3/4. Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 2307 and after advancing to Rs. 2312 declined to Rs. 2287 finally closed at 2290. Tata Ordinary after opening at Rs. 429 declined to Rs. 426 and closed at Rs. 427

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1456 and after declining to Rs. 1442 closed steady at Rs. 1450. Century shares opened at 514 and closed at Rs. 516. Simplex was in demand and after opening at Rs. 233 closed at the highest level of Rs. 238. Bellapur was steady at Rs. 291. Bombay Burma after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 590.

TEXTILES

Bombay, Nov. 29.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	386	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1430	0
100	CENTURY	516	0
100	Colaba	266	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	481	0
100	Coorla	190	0
250	David	402	0
250	Dawn	701	0
1	E D Sassoon Defd	3 14	3
100	FINLAY	328	0
100	GOKAK	335	0
1000	Hindustan	2930	0
100	Indore	310	0
100	Khatau	327	0
100	KOHINOOR	611	0
250	LAXMI	827	0
100	MORARJI	66	0
250	Model	245	0
50	MYSORE	132	0
200	NEW GREAT	378	0
100	Oosmanshahi	253	0
100	Podar	265	0
100	Phoenix	482	0
25	Sassoon Silk	103	0
1000	Sholapur	7105	0
50	SIMPLEX	240	0
100	SWADESHI	553	0
100	SWAN	33	0
500	Vishnu	1800	0
1000	Western	2050	0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	118	0
25-50	Central	53	12
500	Imperial	1630	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	406	0
50-100	India	150	0
100	Reserve Bank	114	0
5	Union	7 7	6

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	179	0

INSURANCE

10-50	British India	13	0
100	Empire	727	0
15-100	Jupiter	18	12
20	Mercantile	74	8
15-75	New India	60	4
200	Oriental	4700	0
10-50	Vulcan	11	10

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmedabad Old	188	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1762	0
10	Aimir	13	0
50	BOMBAY TRAM	170	8
100	Bombay Suburban	188	2
10	Broach	13	6

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay: November 29.

Bombay Dyeing (1460) 1456 1442 1450
Century (516) 514 517 513 514 516
Central India (487) 485 481 480
Kohinoor (612) 613 616 609 612 611
New Great (388) 383 380 378
Simplex (233) 233 232 238
Swadeshi (555) 552 554 553
Associated Cement (181) 179 178
Andhra (1762) 1762
Tramways Ordinary (171) 170/8
Tata Hydro (189) 190
Tata Power (1815) 1815
Tata Steel Defd (2312) 2307 2312 2290 2295 2287 2290
Tata Steel Ordinary (429) 429 426 427
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (155/12) 154
Bellapur (294) 292 290 291
Bombay Steam (466) 466
Bombay Burma (600) 590.

100	Karachi	217	0
100	Poona	220	0
100	Surat	190	0
100	TATA HYDRO	189	0
1000	TATA POWER	1815	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantiji	877	0
100	C. Province	111	0
100	Dhond Baramati	104	0
100	Gujarat	105	0
100	Mandra Bhon	107	0
100	Pachora Jamner	97	8
100	Sara Sirajgani	107	0
500	Tapti Valley XD	647	0

MININGS

8	Burma Corp.	4	13
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	8
10	Indian Iron and Steel	36	2
30	SHIVRAJPUR	52	8
10	Mucund Iron XD	14	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF	2290	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD	427	0
10	Steel Corporation	21	10

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	685	0
10	Air Services	2	14
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	294	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	650	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM XD	466	0
110	B Burma	581	0
50	Burma Contry	591	0
8sh	Br B Petrol	3 10	0
100	IND BLEACHING	284	0
50	Ind Invest Trust	57	8
100	Indian Radio Def.	660	0
100	Indian Radio Ord	630	0
100	Port Canning	93	0
30	PREMIER Con XD	131	0
15	Scindia	28	5
10	Tata Oil	69	8
10	Tata Chemical	18	12
100	Wimco	227	0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c Andhra Valley	1560	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	825	0
7	pc Bom Tram (TF)	79	0
5	p.c Central India (TF) X.D.	645	0
6 1/4	p c Prem Const 2nd	116	0
6-1/2	p c Tata Steel 2nd	155	4
7 1/2	p.c Tata Power XD	1655	0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	216	0
7	p c Bom Tram (TF)	79	0
7	p.c Vishnu	746	0

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley Deb	106	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50	2
5	p.c. Morarji	104	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	71	6
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	105	8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: November 29.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02½ to 4.03½ at London and 4.03 3/4 at N. York.

London silver spot and forward quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. and New York spot silver quotation was 3/8 cents up at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62/10/3.

The local market was steady and there was limited turnover Prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Quotations were as under:	Gold	Silver
Ready	Rs. 44 6 6	62 15 6
Magshar	Rs. 44 4 6	62 15 0
Posh	Rs 44 3 9	62 15 3

Sovereign: Rs. 29/14.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: November 29.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 107
Copper Sheets	Rs. 95

Tone:—Steady.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay: November 29.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts	February—			
	Opening	44	9	0
	Highest	45	0	6
	Lowest	44	8	6
	Closing	44	14	0
Cottonseeds	January—			
	Opening	25	7	0
	Highest	25	15	0
	Lowest	25	7	0
	Closing	25	13	0
Castorseeds	May—			
	Opening	43	6	0
	Highest	43	12	0
	Lowest	43	6	0
	Closing	43	10	0

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION

Bombay: November 29.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 29th day of November 1941:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS: APRIL/MAY 1941/42.

11 a.m. (B.T.)	Rs. 236/4
12-30 p.m. (B.T.)	Rs. 235/8
2-30 p.m. (B.T.)	Rs. 236/12
April/May Highest	Rs. 237/8
April/May Lowest	Rs. 235/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: November 29.

Following a decline of 3 pts in N. York cotton futures the local market opened steady at Rs. 236/4 and advanced on scattered buying to Rs. 236/12. Then the market declined on realising and prices touched Rs. 235/4.

At 3 p.m. rates were as under:—

BROACH	April/May	Rs. 237/0
OOMRA	Dec/Janry	Rs. 199/0
OOMRA	March	Rs. 186/4
BENGAL	Dec/Janry	Rs. 141/8
BENGAL	March	Rs. 144/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: November 28.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach	A/M	238 1/2	235 1/2	236 1/2
Oomra	D/J	200 1/2	198	198 3/4
Oomra	March	190 1/2	186 1/2	187
Bengal	D/J	144	141 3/4	141 3/4
Bengal	Mar.	147	145	145

COTTON PARITY

Bombay: November 29.

Broach A/M below New York May 728 cent points at 331.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: November 29.

In full-pressed bales.	RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Yesterday.	Since 1st This year.	Septr. Last year
Khandesh	105	1,604	5,015
Central India	110	2,331	1,027
Barsi and Nagar	619	9,761	3,446
Hyderabad/Gaorani			569
Berar	398	11,672	10,519
Central Provinces	200	4,409	99
Total Oomras	1,432	29,777	20,675
Dholeras	102	11,306	2,073
N.-W. Provinces		949	.....
Rajputana	49	67	210
Sind-Punjab	426	88,209	88,925
Broach	873	12,490	3,550
Coompta and Dharwar		4,807	17,715
Westerns-Northerns		5,331	15,098
Cocanada			170
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6,369	58
Total	2,882	159,305	148,474
Arrived by road to 20th Nov. 1941		11,500	14,000

Indian Stock Exchange

Bombay: November 29.

Trading was quiet to-day and in the absence of fresh buying and on some scattered selling, prices tended to decline. Tata Deferreds opened steady at 2185 but gradually came down to 2165 at the close, while Tata Ordinaries similarly receded from 408 to 403. Textiles continued to rule steady with Bombay Dyeings at 1360. Indian Irons were lower at 35/10.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (2185) 2185 90 62/8 67/8 65
Tata Ordinaries (409) 407 408 403 404 403.

Tata Ordinary 403, Tata Deferred 2165, Indian Iron 35/10, Steel Corporation of Bengal 21/10, Bombay Dyeing 1360, Central India 396/4, Century 435, Gokak 287/8, Kohinoor 505, Simplex 181, Andhra Valley 1750, Tata Hydro 185/10, Tata Power 1718/12, Associated Cement 166/8, Belapur 240/10, Bombay Burma Old 530.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 29.

2 3/4	per cent 1948-57 Loan 98-1
3 1/2	per cent G P Notes 96-0
3	per cent 1951/52 Loan 99-12
3	per cent 1949/52 Loan 100-0
4	per cent 1961/70 Loan 111-2
4	per cent 1943 Bonds 103-13
3	per cent War Bonds 102 0
4 1/2	per cent 1955 Loan 114-13

TAX FREE LOANS

5	per cent 1945/55 Loan 110-12
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 116-0
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 128-8

CORPORATION DEBENTURE

4	per cent B P T 1947 111-8
4	per cent M Deb 1947 110-8
5	per cent M Deb 1965 116-8
6	per cent M Deb 1954 129 0
6	per cent K P T 1956 129 8

Trend: Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: November 28.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/Bt 1/6 1/4 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/Bt 1/6 9/32 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/Bt 1/6 9/32 Four months.

B C RATES:—
T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32; D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32; D D 1/6 1/8

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 332 3/4; D D Rs. 332 3/4.
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2; D D Rs. 329 1/2
Cross Rates Dol. 4.02 1/2: 3 1/2.

MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 302 1/2; D D Rs. 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 1/4; D D Rs. 296 3/4
Cross Rates Dol. 4.43/47.

JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 55 3/4; D D Gld 56
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62.

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Cross Rates Sh. 1/2 1/2.

BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4; D D nil.
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2; D D nil.
Cross Rates Fcs 17 30/40.

STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D Rs 155
Cross Rates Sh. 2/4 5/32 7/32

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2.
Cross Rates Sh. 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Banks buying T T not quoting; D D not quoting.
Cross Rates Sh. 0-3 3/16

MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pec. 19 5 21.5.

LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.36 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.88
Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20

NEW YORK:—
Cross Rate Dol 4.03 3/4
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready; 23 1/2 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call unquoted
1 to 2 months 1/4 per cent.
3 to 6 months 1/2 per cent.
9 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy.

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: November 29.

		Extra Spr-fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G	Bengal U. P.	146	143	141	138	
M G	Punjab	146	143	141	139	

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: November 28.

Wheat	January	0	4	0
Wheat	May	0	11	0
Linseed	May	0	15	0
Groundnut	February	3	4	0
Castorseed	May	5	0	0
Cottonseed	January	1	5	0
Silver	1st settlement	0	4	0
Silver	2nd settlement	0	9	0
Gold	1st settlement	0	9	0
Gold	2nd settlement	1	0	0

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay: November 28.

Linseed	May	9	4	0
Wheat	January	5	14	0
Wheat	May	7	0	0

Zone Pentangular

OPINIONS GAINING GROUND IN ITS FAVOUR

By

J. C. MAITRA

It is a matter of great gratification that opinions are swiftly veering round from the communal Pentangular to the Zone Pentangular as suggested in these columns. The Maharaja Holkar of Indore, in a statement to the press says:—"I have followed with keen interest the controversy over the Pentangular Cricket Tournament held in Bombay every year and I must say that I am against not only communal cricket but the communal spirit that exists in India. Communalism is being placed before the interest of the country as a whole. I know for certain that its tentacles are spreading into all institutions devoted to learning and, therefore, devoted to sports. Are some of us so blind as not to recognise the fact that communalism can only harm the educative system and, therefore, the future of India as a whole."

HOLKAR'S SUPPORT

"As regards sports in general", he continues, "and cricket in particular, I endorse the statements made by the Jam Saheb and the Maharaja of Patiala. Certain cricket players of all-India renown have supported the Pentangular on the ground that the elimination of such a first class Tournament would injure the cause of cricket as such. It is a patent fact that the Ranji Trophy alone cannot give sufficient stimulus to all-India Cricket or help in the discovery of new talent."

AN ALL-INDIA FESTIVAL

Proceeding further he says "I would, therefore, like to make a suggestion that we replace the Pentangular by holding an all-India Cricket Festival represented by Northern, Southern, Eastern, Western and Central India. We shall then have not only the Ranji Trophy to play for, but we shall be replacing communal cricket by All-India Cricket. I feel hopeful that by giving a lead in the field of sports, we may succeed in eradicating communalism from our midst."

POSITION OF INDORE PLAYERS

Although the Holkar has not banned the participation of his players in the Pentangular in so many words he has made it quite clear that he thoroughly disapproves of it. It is, therefore, very unlikely that any of the Indore players would venture to come here to take part in the tournament. The Hindu selectors having chosen L. P. Jai as their Captain Major C. K. Nayudu is automatically out of it. And I do not think Mushtaq Ali J. N. Bhaya, would defy their Maharaja's wishes. There are some people who do not like this kind of prohibition. They would prefer to educate public opinion and make them respond to their appeals.

PUNISHMENT INEVITABLE

I am really surprised at this. If we consider a thing wrong—against the best interests of the country—why should we wait till everybody agrees to avoid it? The majority must decide the issue. Then why should not players who defy the ban, be punished? Rules already exist in football and hockey that if a player takes part in an unauthorised or banned tournament he is liable to suspension. Is there any reason why cricket should not follow the same code? I do not see why they should be treated differently. In fact, the ban will have no meaning, if players are allowed to defy it at their sweet will and pleasure. I hope all the associations will take common measures in this respect.

DR. SUBBAROYAN'S PLAN

I am glad to hear that the President of the Board of Contro., Dr. P. Subbaroyan, intends to place before his Committee a scheme for the substitution of the communal Pentangular by a new tournament. I do not know what it is like. But I take it that it will be something in the nature of the Zone Pentangular. Any way whatever he proposes will be worthy of our consideration. It was hardly necessary for Dr. Subbaroyan to emphasise that he did not wish to kill the Bombay Festival. All that he wants to do is to change the communal basis into a healthier one. Only those, who are steeped with the virus of communalism, would question his honesty of purpose. Nobody else would find fault with him.

NOTABLE VIEWS

It is very interesting to hear what S. M. Hadi, the Hyderabad State Captain has to say on the subject. "Let us think ourselves Indians first and Muslims afterwards", he says to his co-religionists. I suppose Hadi has seen enough of our tournament and sport elsewhere to offer an opinion. He is down-right against communalism in sport. He would prefer a Quadrangular on the Zone basis. Prof. D. B. Deodhar the veteran skipper of Maharashtra and the Hindus, has come out again with a statement. In supporting the movement for the abolition of the communal basis of the Pentangular, he raises a very important question which deserves the earnest consideration of the Pentangular Committee.

DEODHAR'S CLAIM

Deodhar draws pointed attention to the fact that players from all parts of the country are invited to participate in the Bombay Festival, but the profits of the tournament are wholly pocketed by Bombay. In England the profits of the Test matches are distributed among the counties. These contributions help the latter to grow. Deodhar insists that Bombay should make similar contributions to those provinces whose players help them to increase its attraction and revenue. There is no doubt Deodhar has some justification for his claim. But the problem is such a ticklish one, it will take a good deal of discussion—backed by plenty of goodwill—to solve it. However, this may wait for some time.

UNWORTHY ATTACKS

"Vizzy" has done well to overlook the personal criticisms against him. Some people in their over-enthusiasm to boost up communal cricket, have not spared even the devoted President of the Board of Control. In their ignorance they have blamed Dr. Subbaroyan for the election of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram as Captain of the Indian team which toured England in 1936. Are they sure that he was a member of the Board of Control then and was present at its meeting? The Beaumont Enquiry Committee has been eulogised for its services to Indian Cricket. Do the critics know that the second member of this Committee was Dr. Subbaroyan? It is the limit of perversity to say that the present trouble is due to the presence of an ignorant President in the Board of Control! I am sure Dr. Subbaroyan will survive all these attacks unscathed.

ORGANISED BOYCOTT BY STUDENTS

The student community of Bombay—I hope the communalists will not think that they belong to a religious group like the Hindus or Muslims—has been roused to a high state of enthusiasm. They have not only condemned the communal aspect of the Pentangular in severest terms, but have decided to resort to peaceful picketing if the tournament is not abandoned. I hope the students of the city would boycott the communal show wholesale and thereby prove to the world that they are not contaminated by the virus of communalism. As if to bring home its communal character, a Muslim Students' Organisation has supported the continuance of the Pentangular! Would a non-communal body do it?

MOVE FOR A FREE SHOW

Some of the members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana have planned an ingeneous move to boycott the Pentangular. They have asked for a free admission to the stands to witness the Pentangular matches. Non-members are to be charged of course. The idea behind it is that if the tournament turns out to be a flop, as it is likely to be owing to the absence of the up-country stars, they will stay away without any loss to their pockets. There is every likelihood that the proposition will be carried at the Special General Meeting convened for the purpose of considering the requisition. But is it honest? I ask.

PRINCIPLES SACRIFICED

Last year they passed a resolution favouring the withdrawal of the Hindu team from the Pentangular. The reasons which persuaded them to do so then, exist even to-day. How can they continue its support directly or indirectly? If they have any regard for principles they should try their utmost to prevent its prolongation. So far I have not heard of any move to stop it. And there is barely a fortnight for its commencement. Apparently there is no faith in the principles. That is a great pity. Nonetheless, the movement, that is afoot is growing in strength and volume every day. The day is not far distant when the communal basis of the tournament will die a natural death and a healthy substitute will come into being to place the Festival on a sound and elegant footing.

Mr. Dinsha Nusserwanji Dastur, well-known author and dramatist, was married to Miss Vira Sorabji Singara at Allbless Baug a few days ago in the presence of a large cosmopolitan gathering.

The Physical Education Week in Thana terminated with a grand mass drill on Sunday last, in which over 2,000 children took part. Photo shows one of the drills in progress.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

As I have informed you already, it has been decided by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari (All-India Children's Association) to organise a children's trip to Sind during the ensuing Christmas holidays. The trip is exclusively meant for those boys and girls only who are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association. (The enrolment fees are: 4 annas for Members, under 12 years and 8 annas for Companions, between 12 and 16 years, payable once only. The necessary forms and full particulars of the Association will be despatched to any body on application, accompanying nine pies stamps for the postage.)

Places Of Visit

The party will leave Bombay on the night of 23rd December 1941 and be back in Bombay on the morning of 5th January 1942. The journey will be by Railway, Third Class, throughout. The party will visit Karachi, Larkana, Mohan-jo-Daro, Sukkur Barrage and Hyderabad (Sind). They will be shown round all the important educational and historical places and beautiful views and sights at each of the above-mentioned centres. Besides children will have an opportunity to learn self-help and self-reliance and come in closer contact with their co-travellers and form friendships with their brethren in Sind.

Subscription Rates

The subscription for expenses, including return journey fare, lodging, boarding, sight-seeing, etc., has been fixed at Rs. 25 for children under 12 years and Rs. 45 for boys and girls of 12 years and above from and to Bombay. It may be emphasised that there is no restriction of caste, creed, colour or sex to join the Association and the proposed trip. Boys and girls will go under the guidance of the Balkan-ji-Bari workers who are well experienced ladies and gentlemen.

The Best Opportunity

Travel in itself is the best education that boys and girls can have, and here is a chance which the parents, guardians, teachers and scouters—all those interested in this educational activity which is full of healthy entertainment—can well avail of, and co-operate with the Association to make the trip a grand success by sending their wards or students in as large a number as possible. Who knows no such opportunity may arise again, so the advantage must be taken now.

Tour Programme

December 23: Leave Bombay by the Gujarat Mail from the Bombay Central Station (Children should reach the station with their luggage by 8 p.m., at the latest: The train leaves at 9 p.m.)

December 25: Arrive at Karachi.

December 28: Leave for Larkana.

December 29: Leave for Mohan-jo-Daro.

December 30: Leave for Sukkur.

January 1: Leave for Hyderabad.

January 3: Leave for Bombay.

January 5: Arrive at Bombay by the Gujarat Mail at the Bombay Central Station at 7-55 a.m. (Parents and guardians of boys and girls are requested to come at the Station to receive their children.)

Instructions

(1) As the weather in Karachi will be rather chilly in December and it will be colder in Sind than in Bombay, everyone should provide himself with fairly warm bedding and woollen clothing.

(2) It is essential that every boy, girl, lady and gentleman should provide himself or herself with one Balkan-ji-Bari uniform at least, and if possible, two. Clothes prepared from Khaddar or of simple swadeshi cloth should be taken. Every one should wear the Balkan-ji-Bari badge. Please do not take too many clothes.

(3) Every one should take with himself a hold-all, containing the bed as well as clothes, and if necessary a small bag and a hand-bag for toilet requisites, etc. On these should be attached the Balkan-ji-Bari Tags, which will be supplied.

(4) Other necessary things to be taken are: a cup for drinking purposes, 3 bathing towels, tooth-brush, tooth-paste, soap, comb, mirror, pen-knife, pencil, small note-book, hand-kerchieves, napkins and champals. These all may be put in the hand-bag, if possible. Please avoid taking unnecesssary things.

(5) Nobody will be allowed to leave the Camp (even to meet his friends or relatives) at Karachi and elsewhere, except at a particular time which will be fixed at each place according to convenience.

(6) Every one should take with himself about 6 postcards (addressed) for writing home.

(7) The addresses for receiving letters in Sind will be c/o Dada—"Gulistan," Karachi upto 28th December and c/o Dada—"Gulistan," Hyderabad (Sind) after that date.

(8) The party will be divided in batches and put under different Group-Leaders, who are to be obeyed at any cost. For everything please refer to them and bother no one else.

(9) Every child should bring his parent or guardian's permission to join the trip and six copies at least of his school-certificate. (Printed forms for the purpose are available from the Secretaries of the Local Branches or any other persons whose addresses are given below.)

(10) Names with subscriptions, certificates, etc., should reach the General Secretary Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, on the 7th December 1941, latest. No names will be accepted after that date.

Balkan-ji-Bari Uniform

The following uniforms have been fixed for the children and workers, all clothes to be made from handspun and handwoven Khadi:—

Boys: Compulsory—White shirt with Shakespeare collar and half sleeves, Navy Blue Shorts.

Voluntary—Khaki stockings, shoes and Gandhi cap.

Girls: Compulsory—White blouse with Shakespeare collar and half sleeves; Navy Blue Skirt.

Voluntary—Shoes or Champals.

Male Workers:—Same uniform as for boys.

Female Workers: Compulsory—White blouse with Shakespeare collar and half-sleeves; white sari with blue border.

Voluntary—Footwear.

Children's Workers' Conference

A general conference of the workers of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will be held at Karachi on December 26, 27 and 28. At this conference all friends interested or engaged in any kind of children's work are also being invited for the exchange of views. Children's movement is yet in its infancy in this country, and we must do all we can to make it a success.

Friends from outside Bombay may try and meet our various representatives whose addresses are given below, and make the necessary arrangements. Intimation about the arrival of individuals or parties (mentioning the particular train), etc., should reach Mr. Ram B. Motwani, General Secretary, Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan", Karachi, by the 15th December 1941, latest.

Further Information

Further information regarding *the Bombay Children's trip to Sind and the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference may* be had personally or by correspondence from any of the following persons:—

1. Vile Parle: (1) Mrs. Sarlaben Ratilal Nanavaty, "Saroj Nivas," Juhu Road. (2) Mr. Indra U. Vasavada, "Narayen Nivas," Juhu Road (3) Mr. R. T. Kelavala, Gokaliba' High School.

2 Santa Cruz: Mrs Narbadaben Parekh, 1st Floor, Mohan Villa, 2nd Hassanabad Lane

3. Khar—Bandra: Mrs. Vatsalaben Anjaria, or Mrs. S. R. Nilkanth, "Sharada Sadan," 8th Road, Khar

4. Matunga: Mr. Chandulal K. Sampat, Ramji Assar Vidyalaya, Shamji Ladha Building. Near King's Circle

5. Dadar: Mrs Taraben Modak, Shishu Vihar, Hindu Colony Road No. 4.

6. Ghat Kopar: (1) Mr Durlabhji Khetani, Oghadbhai Lane. (2) Mr. Jayant Pandya, Anjaria's Wadi, Haveli Road, Gandhi Chowk.

7. Bombay: (1) Mr Rasiklal F. Shah, Top Floor, Room No 15, Pirbhai Mansion Nos. 2, 89, Princess Street. (2) Mr. O P. Agarwal, Vice Principal, Marwari Commercial High School, Kalbadevi

8. Girgaum: Miss Hirabai H. Bhatvadekar, 18/c, Kennedy Bridge

9. Fort, Bombay: Mr. Satish P. Desai, Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Top Floor, Kalbadevi Road, Near Dhobi Talao.

10. Poona: Mr Gopinath Talwalkar, Editor, "Anand," 196/46, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.

11. Baroda: Mr. Krishnalal C. Jhaveri, Narsinhji's Pole

12. Ahmedabad: Mrs Yashaswatiben Bhatt, Bal Mandir, Khadia.

Information regarding the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference only, in which children's workers from all over India can join, may be had from any of the following persons:—

13. Bhavnagar: Mr. Harbhai Trivedi, Home-School, Hill Drive.

14 Bijapur: Mr. H M. Bableshwar, Darbar High School.

15 Delhi: (1) Dr. U. S Gheba, The Child Guidance Clinic, 12, Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi. (2) Mr. Padam Chand, 844, Pahari Imli, Delhi.

16 Lahore: Mr. Hundraj, Head Master, Hadow School. N. W. Railway.

17. Cawnpore: Mr. K V Phadke, Anandniketan

18. Benares: (1) Mr A B. Saran, Besant College, Rajghat, Kashi. (2) Miss Villeyben Dewan, Theosophical Society

19. Udaipur: Mr Kalulal Shrimali, Editor, "Bal-Hit", Vidya Bhavan

20. Calcutta: Mr. P. K Kripalani, 8/1, Chowringhee Lane.

21. Trivandrum, South India: (1) Mr A V Nathan, "Shalimar", Taicand (2) Mr S. Sitaraman, Karmanai.

22. Sind: Mr Ram B. Motwani, General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan", Karachi

For any special information, please write to:—

The Organiser,
Balkan-ji-Bari—The All India Children's Association, "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

* * *

Who Am I?

The following riddle has been sent by Bro. K. G. Dhareshwar. Can you solve it?

My first is in "England" but not in "Germany",
My second is in "leg" but not in "foot',
My third is in "log" but not in "wood",
My fourth is in "hat" but not in "cap",
My last is in "life" but not in "death."
My whole is the name of a town
Who am I?

* * *

Some More Riddles

What is that from which you may take away the whole and yet have some left?

"Wholesome."

Which small animal is turned into a larger one by being headed?

FOX—OX.

How can you have double the value of a coin by deducting its half?

Half-Anna.

Why are clouds like couchmen?

Because they hold the rains (reins).

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Bombay Children's Trip to Sind

and

CHILDREN'S WORKERS' CONFERENCE AT KARACHI

will be organised during the ensuing Christmas holidays.

Full particulars appear on this page

Register your names immediately with:

S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari, (All-India Children's Association), "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Regine Discusses

PROBLEM OF THE SHY GIRL

'Plain Janes' Must Learn To Act To Attract!

Dear Regine: I don't know what is wrong with me. I am always doing the opposite of what I really want to do. I am unpopular with boys. I am homely and shy and guess I just don't have what it takes. Just what is it these girls have who get men to propose to them and marry them? They aren't all beautiful. I notice in crowds of married women. . . that they aren't even as good looking as a bunch of librarians, for instance. Yet the librarians stay single. . . at least they do in our town. . . and ordinary looking girls get married.

I am just about frantic. Must I remain an old maid all my life? Please tell me.

'PLAIN JANE.'

No my dear, you mustn't. It is all a matter of attitude. Men are not necessarily attracted to the girl who is beautiful. . . that is, for marriage. But the girl who is beautiful has one thing that gives her an advantage. And that is self-confidence. She believes in herself and in her power to attract. Therefore. . . she attracts.

Learn To Act

You will have to learn to act, Jane. There are lots of girls who have absolutely no facial beauty whatever. . . and they have more beaux than you can shake a stick at. But these "Plain Janes" have something else. . . vivacity, fun loving and selflessness. In a recent picture called "His Girl Friday" a female character is depicted that has many of these characteristics. Hildy Johnson is smart, snappy, has wit and a way of being charming without making advances to them. She looks them straight in the eye. . . is swift on the comeback. . . but somehow you never lose consciousness of the fact that she is all woman. There is nothing standoffish about her. . . you get the feeling that she is happy and madly in love with that thing called life.

Everyone responds to the earth. Why? Because it represents life. Everyone is depressed in autumn, at least during that time when all the leaves are on the ground. . . because life is going from the world. Somehow we are all united with that quality. . . and the more we exude a love of life, the more attractive we become. Because then we are the symbols of the things men love best. . . . vitality, virility, variety as expressed in a colourful personality and a kind of perfume of the spirit.

Shyness Not Attractive

Never get the idea that shyness is attractive. It isn't. Men find it too difficult to understand shy women. . . and besides, they are bored by them. Men don't feel about a woman as they do about a gold mine. . . that it is worth attacking with a pickax for what lies under the surface. Men prefer to tihnk of women as a garden full of flowers. . . through which you walk inhaling their fragrance and choosing that one which put in their best vase, most appeals to them.

Forget about your plainness. Be as immaculate as possible. And be as charming as possible. . . and as vivacious as possible. Look the world squarely in the eye and demand the best from it. You'll get it . . . unless you weaken.

YOU & YOUR BABY

SLEEP FOR THE BABY

BY DR. MORRIS FISHBEIN.
Editor "Journal of the American Medical Association", and of "Hygeia" the Health Magazine.

This is the first in a series of six articles by Dr. Morris Fishbein on various phases of the care of infants and young children.

The very young infant requires much more sleep than does the older child.

In fact, a good baby sleeps from six o'clock in the evening to eight o'clock in the morning, and may be awakened for a feeding at ten p.m. only if the doctor recommends it.

The baby must also have a nap immediately after the feeding at ten o'clock in the morning. This nap may last until one o'clock for the very young baby or until twelve o'clock for the one who is older. Then the baby can go to sleep again after the two o'clock feeding schedule and rest until the night schedule begins.

In order to put the baby on such a good sleeping schedule, the mother or the nurse must be persistent and make certain that the plan is followed rigorously. Sleep is a habit. The child must be put to bed at exactly the same time each day and night.

Bottle Feeding

There are some mothers who feel that it aids the baby in falling asleep if it is allowed to finish the bottle feeding in bed. This pernicious habit associates the idea of feeding or sucking at bedtime, and causes a great disturbance when the feeding from the bottle is stopped. These babies then learn to suck their thumbs, the pillow, or their sleeping garments.

The baby will sleep well if its clothing is designed so as to be loose enough not to bind. When clothing is too tight, it exerts pressure which serves to keep the baby awake. The child will not sleep well if it is too cold or too hot. It is therefore, necessary to design the clothing so that it is comfortably warm.

Proper Temperature

The bed must be free from folds and wrinkles and the materials which compose the bed must be such as will be satisfactory in maintaining a reasonable temperature for the baby. The idea that the windows must be always tightly shut in warm weather or opened even in cold weather is a foolish notion.

The temperature should be between 60 and 65 degrees, which is a temperature conducive to sleep. There must always be circulation of air, but the bed must be protected by a screen or placed in such a portion of the room that the child will be free from the danger of a draft.

The habits of sleep which are applied in infancy are likely to persist to some extent throughout life. One must be careful, therefore, not to set up habits which will create a problem as the child grows older.

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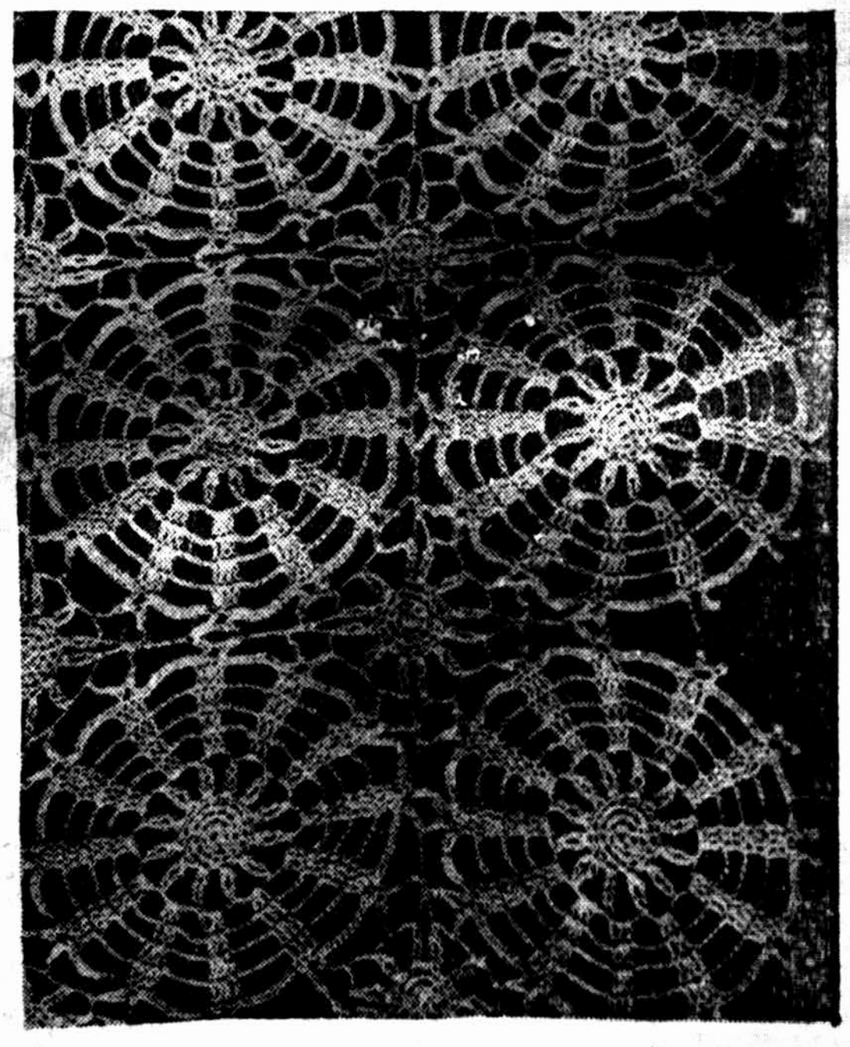

OF ALL the crocheted motifs, you'll find this one about the easiest to make. Crochet several, joining them together afterward, and see for yourself what an intriguing design will do for your furnishings. The large motif measures about 3 1/2 inches, the smaller one measures 1 1/2 inches and can be omitted if desired.

SCIENCE CATCHES THE CRIMINAL!

Modern Methods Employed By American Sleuths

Science has taken vast strides to keep in pace with ever-increasing crime and is daily finding new novel methods for combating the genius in criminality. To-day it is not only keeping in pace but has gone a long way ahead of it and can conquer a crime enigma from the resources at hand. In pre-microscopic days, no importance would have been given to such tit-bits as hair, fibres, dust, blood and such other minute things which to-day can give damning evidence against the criminal, writes P. M. Solomons in "Indian Police Gazette."

Who would have ever thought that an examination of a cap and hair found therein would give an indication to a man's identity. If this had been claimed at days gone by when circumstantial evidence was the only evidence relied upon, the claimant would have been jeered and branded as crazy. Well, this has not only been claimed but is to-day one of the multi-ways of determining a description of an unknown man who is foolish enough to leave behind him these credentials.

In his marvelous book, "Criminal Investigation," Dr. Hans Gross quotes a case for the edification of the students, wherein he tells how Pfaff from a cap and two hair submitted to him correctly summarized the unknown man's description. Approximate age-stage, general constitution, health constitution, health condition, colour of hair, whether recently cut or not and whether suffering from phalacrosis, were the chief points.

Perspiration Provides A Clue

Here's another case, quite novel of its own, which goes a step further than the one related by Gross. An unknown man was concerned in an homicide case. In his haste to abscond, he dropped behind him his headgear, which was later picked by undersheriff Arthur A. Graves, a most promising and efficient member of the force, who gave high esteem to this somewhat insignificant clue. May be it would tell something, he thought. He had already casts made of footprints found, which told him the approximate height and weight. Later he took the hat to the Oklahoma laboratory experts. Deftly they performed several tests on the hat. The dried perspiration from the inside hatband was soaked with a special solution and the analysis of the perspiration was complete. Graves, an untiring worker, took the final report to a famous chemist.

The chemist prefaced his description of the criminal saying that perspiration was one of the important factors which told the man's general health and general condition and the acid content of the blood and other chemical contents told the complexion and almost the temperament. After fifteen minutes' study of the analysis report the chemist concluded: "The man who wore that hat is fat, has dark complexion and jet-black hair, has foreign blood in him, tremendous apetite, digestion poor and hence makes him puffy." That's about all he could tell, but that was a lot to Graves, who, within the next twelve hours had the killer under arrest and manacled. If the clew the hat—had been discarded in the first instance as of no scientific value there can be no doubt that it would have been difficult, if not futile, to apprehend the criminal in so short a time, as no description would have been available.

The Not-So-Perfect Alibi

Now here is still another case, also of immense scientific value.

Peter Salemi alias Joe Morino murdered a beautiful nineteen-year-old Brooklyn girl, because she would not neck with him in lover's lane. Afterwards he coolly started building up a what-he-thought fool-proof alibi. It looked that this alibi wouldn't snap. When suspicion rested on him he was called for a quiz interview. But Salemi was not at home when they called for him at his house. Had the bird flown? The detectives, however, left word with his house-keeper that he be sent to the Station. Not to frighten Salemi, they said he was involved in an hit-and-run.

Finally, Salemi came of his own accord to the station house. Was it boldness? The detectives baffled, started the quizzing. But Salemi produced his iron-clad alibi with a crew of six fellows to back it. He was elsewhere at the time, the coroner said the murder took place, in fact, he was in the crew's company, he said.

After hours of quizzing the assistant district attorney told Salemi that they wanted to make a certain test and if the test failed they would allow him to go. Salemi acquiesced. The test was the scrapings under his nails should be collected and a certain fluid was to be poured on it and if the scrapings were mixed with blood, the scrapings would turn to a blue colour. Salemi definitely looked at his well-scrubbed hands.

The chemist was called and skillfully cleaned all the nail. The collection on the paper was of grayish colour. A small heap it was, but enough to send Salemi to the gallows. Silence prevailed as the chemist prepared to drop the liquid onto the heap. As the drop touched the heap the colour changed to a brilliant blue hue. This was repeated on his boots with the conviction that he must have walked on the murdered girl's blood. The conviction turned into reality. It, too, turned into the tell-tale colour. Would be like his suit to be experienced upon, Salemi was asked. At this juncture Salemi broke. Because Science intervened it was possible to pin the murder on Salemi. Justice was on the point to let Salemi go if the test failed. This was really a critical test and a winner for Science. For the following two discoveries the credit goes to Senor Theodore Gonzales, Superintendent of the National Auto Theft Bureau in Mexico. He is a sincere upholder of Criminology

Senor Gonzales asked three detectives in a room to go out in the yard, fire a pistol and return. When they came back Gonzales applied molten wax to the right hands and made casts. To these he applied a certain solution. Two gave negative results but the third one took on blue colour. The solution, when it comes into the slightest contact with nitrate, takes on the colour. This test was founded in May of 1933 and is known as the Diphenylamine gun test.

One can estimate the importance of such a test in felo-de-se cases. So many suicides are committed in such a way as to make it look like murder to collect insurance money and numerous murders are committed to look like suicide. In either case, Diphenylamine gun test can be relied upon to show whether the man has fired the gun on himself or not.

Red-Handed!

Once Gonzales was called to help in a jewellery case. The theft was recorded to have occurred in a party. For two weeks Gonzales worked hard on a reagent. After its completion he asked the complainant to throw another party. This he did, this time, Gonzales attended. He handed the coat to the maid saying that it contained something valuable. An hour later he called for the coat and found that the plant he had left in the pocket as a substitute for the valuable packet had disappeared. Quickly he called the host and asked him to line-up all his servants. Mystified, the host did so. Gonzales asked them to put out their hands. All did, except one, who, when order to do so, did, crying: "Why are my hands so red." They were blood red.

Gonzales explained that he had been preparing an invisible powder which when it came in contact with the slightest moisture turned scarlet red. He had applied this finely-ground invisible powder to his coat pocket and when the thief pilfered it, he naturally transferred some of it, on to his hands. The thief perspired freely and so it changed the hands to that blood colour. The important feature about this whole affair is that this colour cannot be washed off; there is however a reagent known only to the police officials, that can remove the colour.

As Gonzales said, later, he had caught the thief, literally red-handed: This is indeed a most valuable discovery. When a businessman does not want his registers to be tapped at night time can coat the keys with this powder and if anyone touches those keys he will take with him the evidence of guilt. Although the tests described above are analogous with each other, they nevertheless have their own value in crime detection.

The Lie-Detector

Reuel Kemberling-Blake was arrested on suspicion of slaying young Miss Joyce Roberts. For long and dreary hours he was cross-questioned. Everything pointed to him as the murderer. His likeness to the slayer, last seen by the witnesses in the company of little Joyce was uncanny. And it was not only physically that he resembled the slayer but also in his known habits. He was a collector of prize wrappers and the slayer of Joyce Roberts was known to collect these, in fact it was the ruse that he had some wrappers for the little girl that he lured her into his car for a ride from which she never came back. Add to these a chain of coincidence and circumstance and you have a complete picture of an hopeless man. It looked as if an innocent man would swing for the murder he had never committed or heard of. All these points combined seemed to point to him inexorably as the killer.

Sheriff Edward J. Mitten of Milwaukee County who believes that all his prisoners be given a square and a fair chance that Science had made possible, got the services of the Polygraph Lie

(Continued On Page 30)

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

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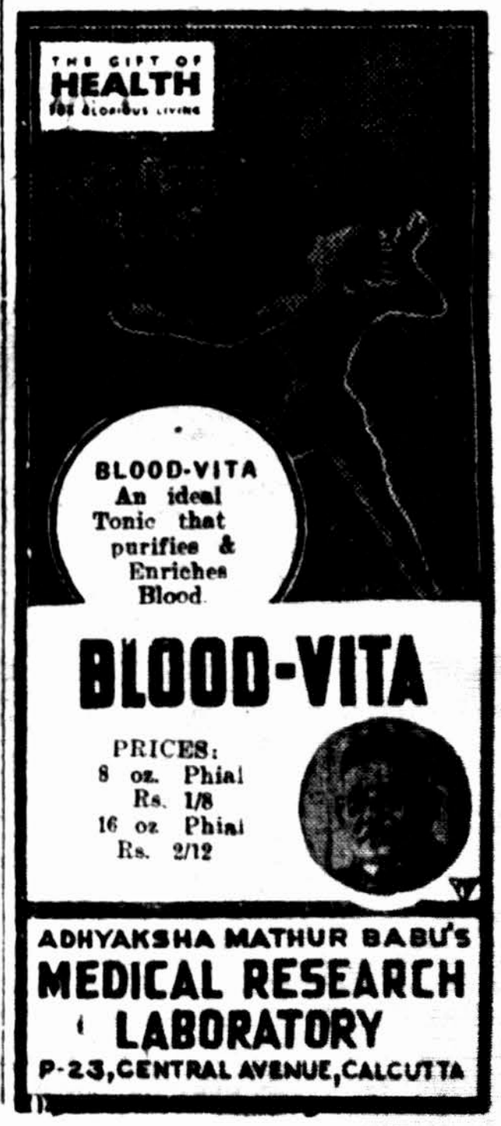
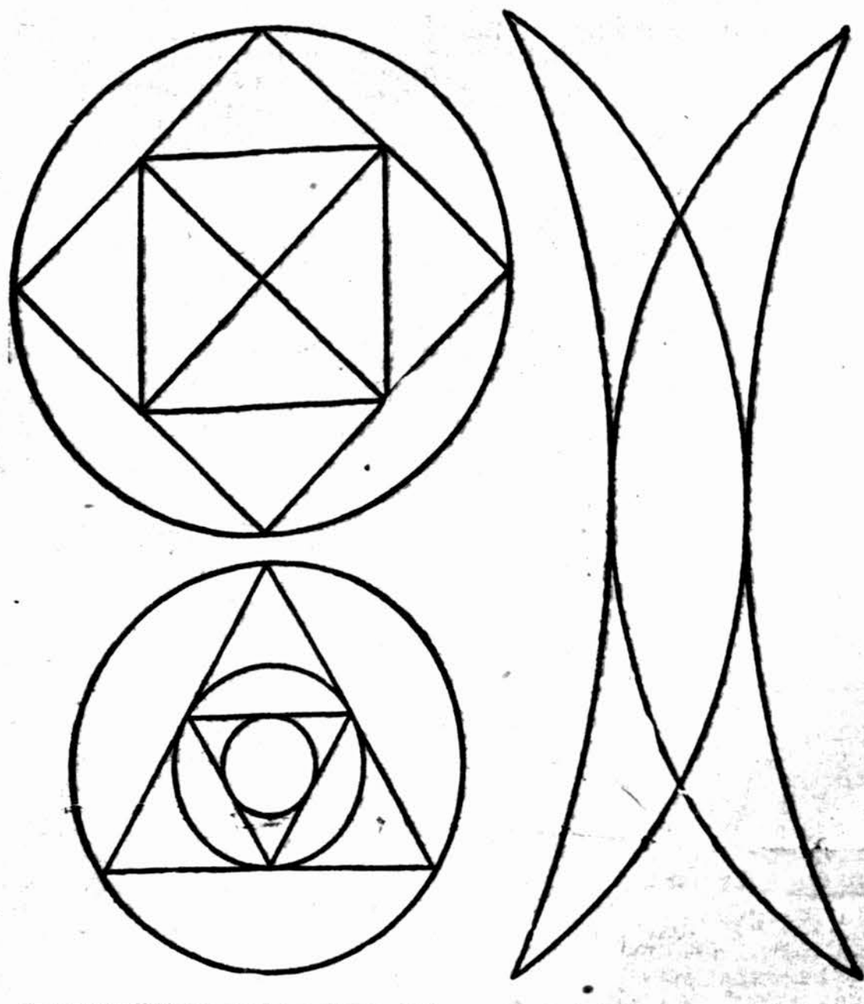
B. L. TANDON, Manager, Bombay Branch.

YODH RAJ, Secretary.



puzzles and pastimes

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 30



OF THE three designs above, it is required that you draw each with one stroke of the pencil without crossing any line, retracing a line, lifting the pencil, folding the paper or any other trick. One of the three designs is impossible to work out, which one, is up to you to discover.

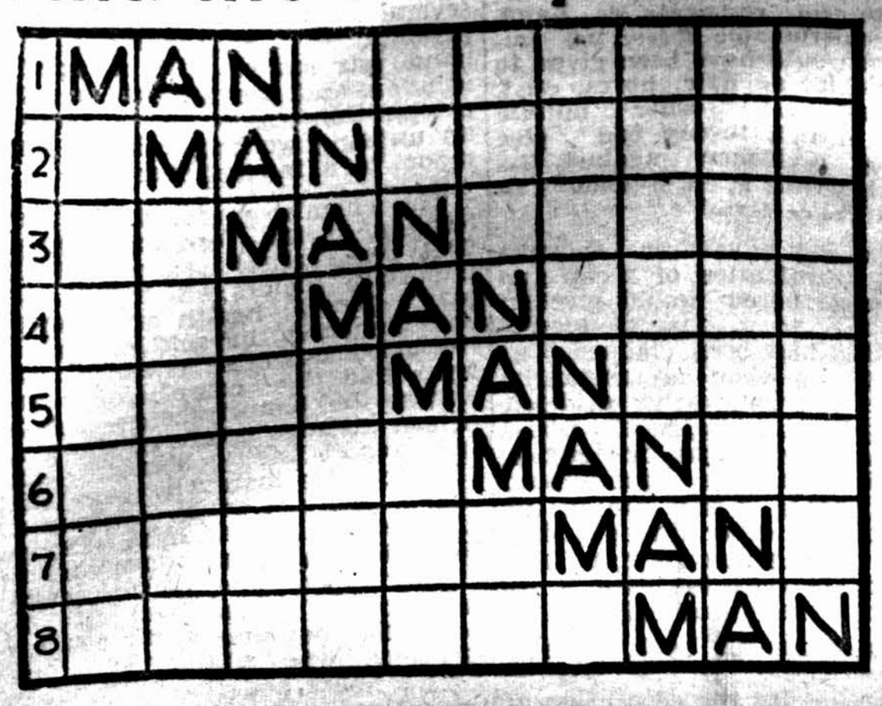
The design on the right is said to be the sign manual of Mohammed, which was supposed to have been originally traced on the sand by the point of his scimitar without taking it off the ground or retracing any part of the figure. The design, left, below, is a symbol that was found in the temples of the ancient Mayans. Its significance is undetermined, but maybe you can make a single liner out of it as a problem to test your wits.

Crypt of the Silly Advice

HELPFUL Henry offers a bit of advice which we must respectfully decline for obvious reasons. You will understand what we mean if you solve this crypteaser.

NTYL TN: OH LTFHST OPT LAGRM YLHQGN WHQL ZYOPOQZ, UPW NHG'O WHQ QMT Y MKQYLT ZYOPOQZ? PTGLW.

Find the Manly Words



THIS is a "man's" puzzle, but anyone can work it. All you have to do is to find words with a MAN in them in accordance with the definitions given below. The MAN, of course, must be spotted in each word in the position shown in the diagram above.

1. Pertaining to one who directs.
2. To free from bondage.
3. Remaining within the subject considered.
4. The state of long duration.
5. Lacking humanity.
6. An uncontrollable craving.
7. A domestic helper (poss.).
8. Everyone is one of these.

SHOPPING MAZE

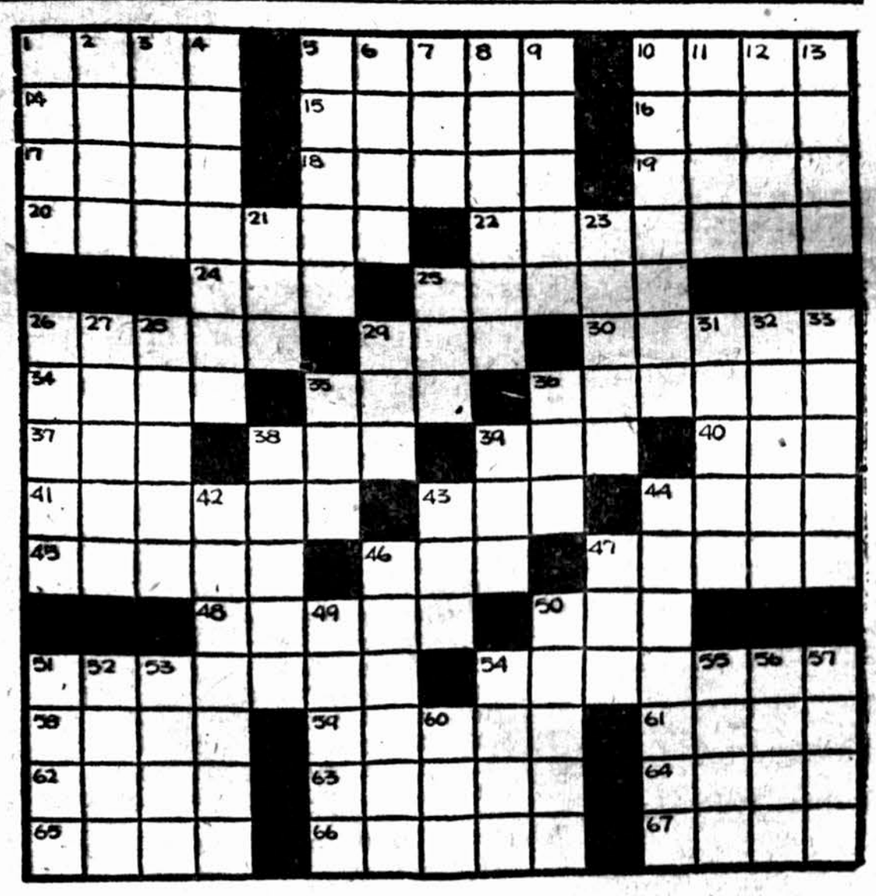
FATHER'S three precious daughters were going to town, shopping, which meant that father must provide the necessary funds. Being wise, he played no favorites. Each of the three daughters received exactly as much spending money as each of her two sisters, even to the same number of bills, or coins, regardless of denomination.

On this particular day father's available funds consisted of seven $10 bills, seven $5 bills and seven 50-cent IOU's which, he warned his three daughters, were of no value whatever and, consequently, not negotiable.

But the three girls thought they would like to have these seven IOU's anyway, even though they couldn't spend them. So father had to divide the seven $10 bills, the seven $5 bills and the seven IOU's among them in such a way that each daughter received a total of seven bills and worthless IOU's and yet all three sisters had equal amounts of money to spend. How were the bills and IOU's distributed?

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer



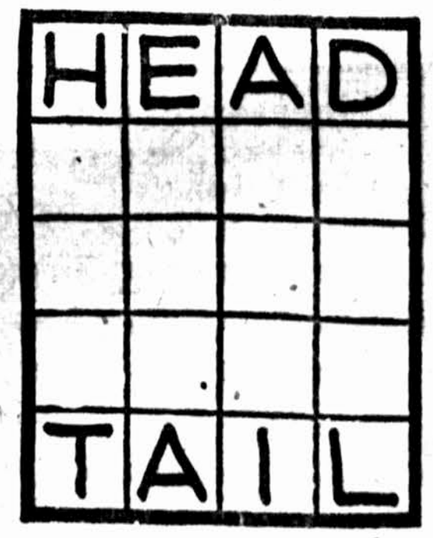
HORIZONTAL

1—What Irish county has a capital-seaport of the same name?
8—What Massachusetts city is connected with early witchcraft trials?
10—Malt beverages
14—Who is England's foreign minister?
15—Cognizant
16—Tropical fruit
17—Cotton gauze
18—Who wrote "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea"?
19—Climbing plant
20—Went steadily
22—Moral
24—Spread for drying
25—Beasts of burden
26—Who is president of the A. F. of L.?
28—Dexterity
30—Fortification
34—Disembark
35—Age
36—Dose
37—Eggs
39—Male sheep
39—What Christian champion of the 11th century fought against the Moors?
40—Chart
41—Dog
45—Who wrote "Murders of the Rue Morgue"?
44—Roster
45—Mixture of snow and rain
46—Consume
47—Jury roster
48—Appearances
50—What woodland spirit is represented playing pipes?
51—Rock-boring tools
54—Sloughing off: as feathers
58—Weaken through inaction
59—What French protectorate was demanded by Italy?
61—Always
62—Poker stakes
63—Rub out
64—Uncommon
66—An equal
66—Leases
67—Ice crystals

VERTICAL

1—Irishman
2—German river
3—In what city is the University of Nevada?
4—Gnarled
5—Rescued
6—Terrorized
7—Etruscan god
8—Masculine name
9—Joins
12—Counsels
17—Laity
20—Sicilian volcano
13—Blind
21—Certain card
23—Who was king of Judea when Christ was born?
25—Southern constellation
26—Polish
27—Who composed the "Bolero"?
28—Growing out
29—Upper limb
31—Who was Pythias' close friend?
32—Marble
33—What independent kingdom lies between India and Tibet?
35—Organ of hearing
36—Expire
38—Networks
39—Small bed
42—Enticer
43—Dance step
44—Shouters
46—Make sure
47—Comrade (coll.)
49—Go in
50—Acts
51—Snare
52—Finnish poem
53—What Italian family founded the house of Hanover?
54—Fog
55—What Russian czar was known as "The Terrible"?
56—Roman conqueror
57—Expanded
60—Feminine nickname.

WORD LADDER



TO accomplish this anatomical trick, change only one letter at a time, leaving a good word with each change. But do not disturb the order of the words. Two of the words needed to reach the bottom mean the same thing, but one is in a foreign tongue. It isn't as difficult as it appears.

Films And Filmgoers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The various statements made in paras 2, 3 and 4 of the Half Column of your issue of the 10th October need to be corrected. In the first place, it is stated that the average seating capacity of the 1,600 and odd cinemas in India was 1,000 and that 16 lakhs of people can be accommodated in them at one show. Actually India has to-day no more than 1,136 permanent cinemas and less than 400 seasonal and travelling cinemas. These figures are a reduction on the respective numbers of 1,265 and 500 acknowledged last year as correct. The reasons that have brought about this reduction are the taxation policy of Provincial Governments who, except in Bombay and C.P., have taxed tickets costing As. 4 and less; the enhancement of railway freight on film transport; the iniquitous Municipal imposts like octroi duties and theatre taxes; which have thrown out of business the small-town, seasonal and travelling cinemas.

As statistics of our film-goers are not maintained, the proceeds of the entertainments tax are the only measure by which the number of visitors can be guaged. These proceeds have approximately been Rs. 45,36,000 in the year 1940-41 for which latest figures are available. The schedule of the entertainment tax is so prepared that its incidence usually amounts to 12-1/2 per cent of the aggregate rates of admission. The collections of the tax being of the order stated above, it follows that the gross collections at the box office must be approximately Rs. 362,88,000 which constitutes as welcome improvement of a little under Rs. 63 lakhs in the income of the industry, though it is unfortunately true that the improvement has been practically nullified through levies like the Excess Profits Tax, the Entertainments Tax on the poverty seats, increase in railway freights and the rise in the cost of production all round. It may be stated in passing that of this income approximately 15 per cent represents the collections secured by foreign films at the box offices of cinemas and therefore the point that is sometimes made that the number of foreign films imported into India is greater than the number of Indian films thereby constituting a menace to the development of indigenous production is nothing but mischievous. As the rates of admission vary by progressive stages from half an anna charged for the lowest seat in a travelling cinema to Rs. 2/4 in first class cinemas in first class towns, an average rate of admission of As 4 per person would be reasonable. Thus the annual income of Rs 3,62,88,000 comes from out of the pockets of no more than 15,15,52,000 persons who visit various entertainments per year. However, the cinema to-day has eclipsed every other form of popular entertainment so that nearly 95 per cent of the people are cinema-goers, who thus amount approximately to 14,39,74,000. The balance of 5 per cent can be said to be visiting stage-plays, circuses, fairs, and other forms of entertainments such as concerts, tamashas, etc.

Very nearly the same results are obtained if the statistics are calculated through the number of cinemas. As the number of permanent cinemas has gone down and the travelling cinemas are seasonal and then even are put up when holidays, fairs and the like occur, a number of 1,265 cinemas as operating throughout the year would be eminently reasonable. Then as the seating capacity of each house varies from 100 to 1,200 seats, an average of 500 seats per cinema would be more than fair. The All-India seats per show are therefore 6,32,500, which considering that there are 2 shows per day, go up to 12,65,000. Any additional shows should be ignored as the same are not practised except in cities like Bombay and Calcutta and are compensated for by the closures consequent on breakdowns etc., that occur, for want of efficient projectionists, in all but the first class houses. Since there are 365 days in a year, excluding the leap year of course, the total seats per year come to 46,17,25,000. Now the unpleasant experience of exhibitors usually, is that only 1/3rd of the seating capacity is occupied, the remaining 2/3rds going empty except for the complimentary pass-holders who cannot go beyond 5 to 10 per cent of the people paying for their entertainment. Thus the 1/3rd of the annual seating capacity which alone is remunerative comes to 15,39,08,333 persons, which, after deduction of 5 per cent in respect of entertainments other than films, comes to 14,62,12,917 persons. This is within reasonable vicinity of the figure of 14,39,74,400 deduced from the entertainments tax collections, so that in round figures it can be stated without fear of contradiction that annually 14-1/2 crores of people visit the cinemas of which at least 85 per cent are patrons of Indian films.

Much as one would like 10 million people to see films per day, a little arithmetical calculation would immediately prove that this colossal attendance can vouchsafe the patronage of no less than 365 crores of persons per year yielding as much as Rs 91-1/4 crores, the assurance of which, denied as it has been even to the American film industry, would not only solve all the difficulties of the film industry, but make it nearly as strong financially as the 11th autonomous Provinces of India put together. The fantastic nature of these figures in relation to the cinema in India becomes apparent even if we grant that the average rate of admission is As. 2 and not As. 4, which would reduce the annual income to a little under Rs 46 crores. This would be sufficient to make the industry nearly as strong as the four Provinces, in which film production is at present centred. Even this result should be more than satisfactory, for the Government of India have already declared that any responsibility for the development of Indian industries rests with the Provinces under the Constitution Act of 1935. If the rural adult population of 31,38,52,351 (according to the 1931 census) saw only one film per year at As. 2 per person and the potential urban adult population of 2,68,86,502 saw one film per month at As. 4 per person, the film industry would have an extra income of Rs 8,06,38,506 per year apart from the Rs 3,62,88,000 secured to-day. But even this extra income cannot be assured unless India has 3,000 travelling and 2,000 permanent cinemas, the provision of which should be the first concern of every well wisher of the film industry.

The academic questions referred to in the Half Column may be now dealt with. Conditions in theatres showing Indian films are far from satisfactory chiefly because the entertainment professions in India have long been treated with suspicion and people of educational and social standing were not expected to follow them. Even to-day the majority of those managing cinemas showing Indian films are not from the educated or cultured classes and therefore they are unable to appreciate the advances made in the theatrical professions. But because the cinemas showing American films were always more comfortable, the cinemas showing Indian films have always been more comfortable than the theatres devoted to stage plays, though still they are nothing compared to the exquisite conditions in the Metro or the Eros which is what every cinema should aim at—the cinemas showing Indian films more particularly because they earn more than the cinemas showing foreign films. An equally important cause is that the licensing authorities are themselves ignorant of the progress made in the theatrical professions; they are ignorant of the technique and the art of facile projection and faultless reproduction of sound as well as of acoustics. There can be no wonder, therefore, that the authorities do not worry about comfort in places of entertainment.

About Government's apathy in the matter of non-theatrical film production, it should be noted that the British Film Institute was not the result of the recommendations of the Indian Cinematograph Committee but of those of the National Films Commission whose enquiry was financed by the Carnegie Foundation. It is very well to suggest that the newsreels and educational films should be produced by Government, but considering the fact that the Government War propaganda films and the rural village uplift and labour welfare films produced within the last years or so have been without exception useless both as propaganda or as education the axiom that Government should not interfere in any commercial matter is strengthened. These films would have been far better if Government had encouraged independent production on the guarantee that every good film would be bought by them. In that event the quantity would have been less but the quality would have been far superior. Newsreel production is well-nigh an impossibility in India because the cost involved is so large that the income to be derived from the cinemas of India would not be sufficient to meet it. Films on the "March of Time" style are the next best that is possible in India.

The Indian educational film is dependent on further technical progress and organization in the film industry. In America the short films have come to the fore because the same are usually so planned that the footage short can be utilized through background projection in the production of the long films to be produced sometime during two or three years to follow. Those who have critically watched the short and long American films shown in this country will substantiate this statement. In certain cases the short films are feelers of ambitious long film to follow later. So long therefore as Indian producers are not able to plan their pictures 2 to 4 years ahead so long as Indian film technique has not been perfected, so long as producers are not their own distributors, so long as producers' finances have to come from Shylocks, so long will it be impossible to produce good short films in India. The difficulties of the problem will be appreciated when it is known that on every good short film, which is usually under 1,000 feet in length, the American producer has spent approximately dol. 20,000, which is all that some of our producers can spent on a long film of about 12,13,000 feet. What Government can do, however, is to reduce the taxation of the film industry and utilize a percentage of the proceeds of the entertainments tax towards the financing of films in general when the expectations of the people in the matter of the advancement of the Indian film can be fulfilled. Beyond this Government cannot and should not meddle with the film industry.—Yours, etc.,

RAM L. GOGTAY.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

13-YEAR-OLD MARILYN KNOWLDEN HAS HAD 19 DIFFERENT STARS FOR SCREEN MOTHERS— INCLUDING CLAUDETTE COLBERT NORMA SHEARER IRENE DUNNE and GLADYS GEORGE
CARMICHAEL, IN "BUCK BENNY RIDES AGAIN" IS CLAIMED TO BE THE ONLY TRAINED POLAR BEAR IN EXISTENCE.... ACTUALLY HE IS AN ORDINARY BLACK BEAR —WITH A PEROXIDE DIP!
CHESTER MORRIS FIGHTS A GUN BATTLE WITH HIMSELF— IN "WAGONS WESTWARD"— AND MORTALLY WOUNDS HIMSELF— (HE PLAYS THE DUAL ROLE OF TWINS)

A MISSIONARY in Africa was trying to impress upon a Negro convert that it was not right to have more than one wife.

"When you get back home," he said, "tell all your wives, except one, that they can no longer look upon you as their husband."

The Negro scratched his head thoughtfully and said "You tell them, massa."

WHAT IS IT?

SMOKE fog over Pittsburgh is the answer to this pictorial identification problem, the key to which is in the pictures. Use initial letters of the names of two of the objects and the last letters in the names of the other two, which will spell out the answer in one word.

Of course, it's a four-letter word, but not a very familiar one.

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UDAY SHANKAR

(Continued from Page 3)

lities for the study of all allied arts. A student will be a better dancer if he has a good background knowledge in music, acting, graphic arts, production, presentation, make-up, stage lighting and costume design

Comedy Of Errors

A lack of knowledge in these essentials leads to piquant situations. A few years back, a dance critic in Bombay raised quite a controversy by criticising the costume design of a well-known danseuse as historically incorrect and had to beat a hasty retreat in the face of authentic proofs Another writer saw visions of Ajanta frescoes in a dance item of Moghul serenade! Recently, when Rukmini Devi rendered the Kathakali piece "Damayanti and the Swan", there was a stir in the city dance circles who saw in it the Russian ballet method, both in dance movements and sartorial make-up. A knowledge of Kathakali technique and Malabar costumes would have dispelled such a mistaken impression.

All these incidents are eloquent of the need for a full knowledge of allied arts to dance artistes and dance critics.

Improvise And Create

The Centre curriculum aims at awakening the inner urge, intuition and the creative spirit latent in students. Herein lies the merit of improvisation classes conducted by Shankar. They include course of exercises giving the students suppleness of body and facility of movement required to execute any style of dancing with confidence, understanding and ease.

Students are encouraged to create dance movements, thus providing an opportunity to develop their own creative abilities These dance movements are criticised in the class, and in the way the student is helped to a more critical standard of his own work. Special exercises emphasising the working of the body and mind in constant harmony, the development of keen observation and imagination, besides inculcating in the students a sense of group feeling and team work and giving them an idea and a sense of rhythm and space, form the salient feature of this class.

Winter Classes In Bombay

This training technique will form the main feature of the short winter course which Shankar proposes to inaugurate in Bombay. Those who dream to become dancers within six weeks will be rudely disillusioned. But the classes will provide a welcome opportunity for amateurs and dance "fans" to co-ordinate their knowledge and acquire a scientific approach to the intricate problems of dancing. This course will initiate students to a comparative study of different schools of dance like Kathakali and Manipuri, and will widen their outlook of appreciating dance styles. Men and women connected with stage and cinema can derive maximum advantage from these classes, which will greatly help them in their own line of work. Apart from the advantage which these classes provide for new entrants, they will equally benefit dance tutors, as they will be able to see new ideas and experiments for training pupils. The value of these winter classes as an instrument of propaganda for creating dance sense in the country cannot be over-estimated.

One Crore Scheme For New Council Hall And Secretariat

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (By Mail.)

Full details are now available of the plan for the construction of Central Secretariat Buildings and Council Hall for the state which will undoubtedly be among the most imposing in this country, or for a matter of that in the entire E...

The site on which the buildings are to be raised cover nothing less than 56 acres of land of the shape of a huge triangle with a road frontage of 2,000 feet.

The land has cost the Government 19 lakhs; the Secretariat building is estimated to cost nearly 60 lakhs and the Council Hall another 15 lakhs the whole scheme thus costing nearly a crore of rupees.

The two Secretariat buildings will have a height of 55 feet with a basement floor, a ground floor and an upper floor

There will be massing towers at the entrance of the buildings which will be 80 feet in height.

Council Hall

The Council Hall will be in between the two Secretariat Buildings and at the farthest ends of their wings so as to provide the maximum amount of space between the road and the Council Hall.

In the basement of the Secretariat Buildings arrangements will be made for keeping current departmental records, stores, godowns. It will also provide cycle shelters and garages.

The ground and upper floor will accommodate ten secretariats, the design being based on fixed unit of area as at New Delhi.

Provision is made for halls, lobbies, corridors, verandahs, etc., in such a fashion that there is no overlapping or congestion Each of the ten secretariat blocks will contain a large central open court and five smaller courts so as to allow free circulation of air.

Around these courts will be grouped the clerical sections while the outside portion, facing the roads will be allotted to officers. Members of the Executive Council will be given self-contained units in the Secretariat blocks at the ends nearest to the Council Hall

The Secretariat will be able to accommodate 1,435 clerks and officers with provision for departmental libraries, committee rooms, rooms for visitors, rooms for taking lunch and refreshments, etc., both for vegetarians and non-vegetarians.

Living Standards In The East

Sir Shanmukham's Plea At I. L. O. Conference

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

The following is the text of the speech delivered on the 29th October last by Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Delegate of the Government of India, at the New York session of the International Labour Conference.

INDIA AND THE I. L. O.

"As one intimately associated with the work of the Indian Legislative Assembly for over twelve years, I can say confidently that Indian public opinion has shown every anxiety to benefit by the resolutions and conventions adopted at the Conference during the last twenty years. In spite of various handicaps inherent in the peculiar social circumstances of a vast country like mine, the Governments' and the Employers' and Workers' Organisations have always shown a genuine desire to adopt in practice the various measures of social and industrial reforms adopted by the Conference This desire has found expression not only in British India, but in the Indian States also.

NEED OF ASIATIC REPRESENTATION AT THE TOP

"If this interest is to be maintained and fostered, it is indispensable that the Eastern countries should be adequately represented on all the constituent parts of the International Labour Organisation. Such a step would ensure, and public opinion in Eastern countries would be confident that it ensured, that the special conditions in those countries would be fully taken into account in formulating policy.

"One other suggestion that merits the attention of the Office in determining the future policy of this Organisation is the possibility of providing facilities by more vigorous international action for raising the standard of living of the workers of Eastern countries in respect of housing, nutrition, health and education, including technical and vocational training. If in practice it is found that arrangements can be made in war time for the supply of large quantities of munitions and other war materials to distant zones of operation, it should be no less practicable to make similar arrangements for the purpose of building up the collective prosperity of the Eastern nations. It should not be forgotten that in India and China alone amongst the Eastern countries there are 900 million human beings.

"Notwithstanding its relative industrial importance, India is still predominantly an agricultural country, and the well-being of the rural masses in India is closely bound up with the conditions of the world's markets. The I.L.O. has devoted more of its attention to the welfare of the industrial workers, but it should not be forgotten that the economic stability of the world depends on the prosperity and the purchasing power of the vast agricultural masses.

"The Government of India is fully aware of the importance of international co-ordination for the successful enforcement of all such plans in the post-war reconstruction period. In this field the I. L. O. has work of great importance to do in the near future. This work will be an invaluable service to all countries by facilitating such co-ordination on scientific lines provided, however, it is recognised that it would be both unwise in the common interest of the world and unfair to the Eastern countries, if the Western countries were to place obstacles in the way of the industrialisation of the former.

"We in the East often get the feeling that when European statesmen speak of democracy, self-determination and standards of living, they have mainly the White races of the world in view. If for no other reason, at least from the point of view of numbers, you cannot ignore the Eastern nations in any plan of political or economic reconstruction of the world. Collective security in the political field can be established only by creating collective prosperity in the economic field. How can you bring about that collective prosperity if the standard of living of the vast millions of Asia is not brought up to the same standard that you are aiming at for the people of the West? The appalling poverty of the masses in India and China and the other Asiatic countries is the weakest link in the chain of international economy. It will be the task of this great organisation to strengthen that link in the years to come.

SCIENCE CATCHES THE CRIMINAL!

(Continued From Page 27)

Detector Machine and the Truth Serum, the most talked of sensational discovery.

The lie-detector machine registers the fall and rise in blood pressure and breathing while a person is undergoing grilling, to which he must reply simply, yes or no. Blake doubting the working of the machine told a lie about an age-question. There was at once a deviation of the registering needle, pronouncing his answer as a LIE: In the lie-detector machine you may or you may not answer a query.

After a couple of hours' rest he was injected with the truth serum into the right radial vein by an accomplished doctor. Blake fell asleep. While in this state he was quizzed by the detectives and to every quiz he gave an answer. Some delicate-questions which he had refused to discuss when in his conscious state, he now gave ready answers. Some incidents in his life which he had forgotten were remarkably remembered when under the serum influence. All suspicion was disavowed by the answers which he gave under the influence of truth serum.

The Lie-Detector and the Truth Serum saved the life of an innocent man, who, if he had not been given a chance with the help of the modern discoveries would have been sentenced for life, if not electrocuted long ago. No account would be complete that failed to mention the most famous Wood Light commonly referred to as the Black Light and favouritely known as the ultra-violet rays, the sixth sense in detective work.

The use of the ultra-violet rays are known far and wide and a repetition would be....well, just a repetition. However to state briefly, objects however similar they may look in colour in the White Light when seen with the Black Light assume quite different colours, depending on the composition of various objects. Erasures, changes and the uses of ink eradicators are clearly noticeable under its powerful rays.

To sum up, no man can be safe if he trespasses the Law which is backed by scientific modern devices which work to bring out the 'Truth'. There is no chance for the breakers of law. Every minute science is enriching the long arm of the Law with new, modern, truth-seeking inventions. Science instinctively prefers 'Truth.'

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

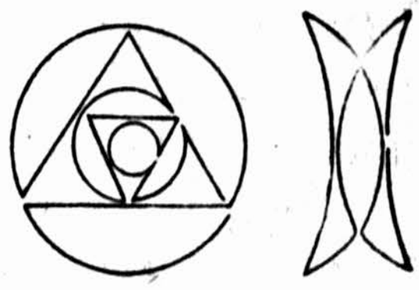
What is it: Spool, drum, domino, giraffe. Word is SMOG.

Shopping Maze: First sister received two $10 bills, three $5 bills and two IOU's; second got three tens, one five and three IOU's and third got two tens, three fives and two IOU's.

Word Ladder: HEAD, heal, hell, hail, TAIL.

Cryptogram: Dear Ed: To remove the rings around your bathtub, why don't you use a square bathtub? Henry.

Souvenir Loot: 11 helmets, 9 bayonets, 8 hand grenades, 5 field glasses, 3 revolvers and 2 rifles—a total of 38.



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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

LITTLE MILDRED had just had her first dip in the sea.

"How did you like it, dearie—" asked her mother as she fastened the six-year-old's frock.

"I didn't like it at all, mother", she replied, coldly. "I sat on a wave and went through!"

* * *

A MAN went to his doctor for treatment to his throat, and on being asked what the trouble was, he pointed to his throat and whispered, hoarsely "Cigarettes."

"Ah, ha" said the doctor, "smoking too many?"

"No," whispered the unfortunate one, "asking for them."

* * *

A TICKET-INSPECTOR entered a train at Manchester. He examined several tickets and told holders that they were in the wrong train. They must, he said, change at once.

As his progress along the carriage continued, he found still more passengers who had made a mistake about the train.

Then one of them had a bright idea, and asked him whether he was not on the wrong train.

He was.

* * *

THE banker fell in love with an actress and decided to marry her but to make certain he employed a private detective to report on her life.

Report: The lady has an excellent reputation; her past is without blemish; she has an excellent circle of pleasant friends. The only breath of scandal is that lately she has been seen a great deal in the company of a banker of doubtful repute.

* * *

FOR years Dave and Sarah had trod the path of love with never a mention of marriage. At last the girl thought it time to throw out a gentle hint.

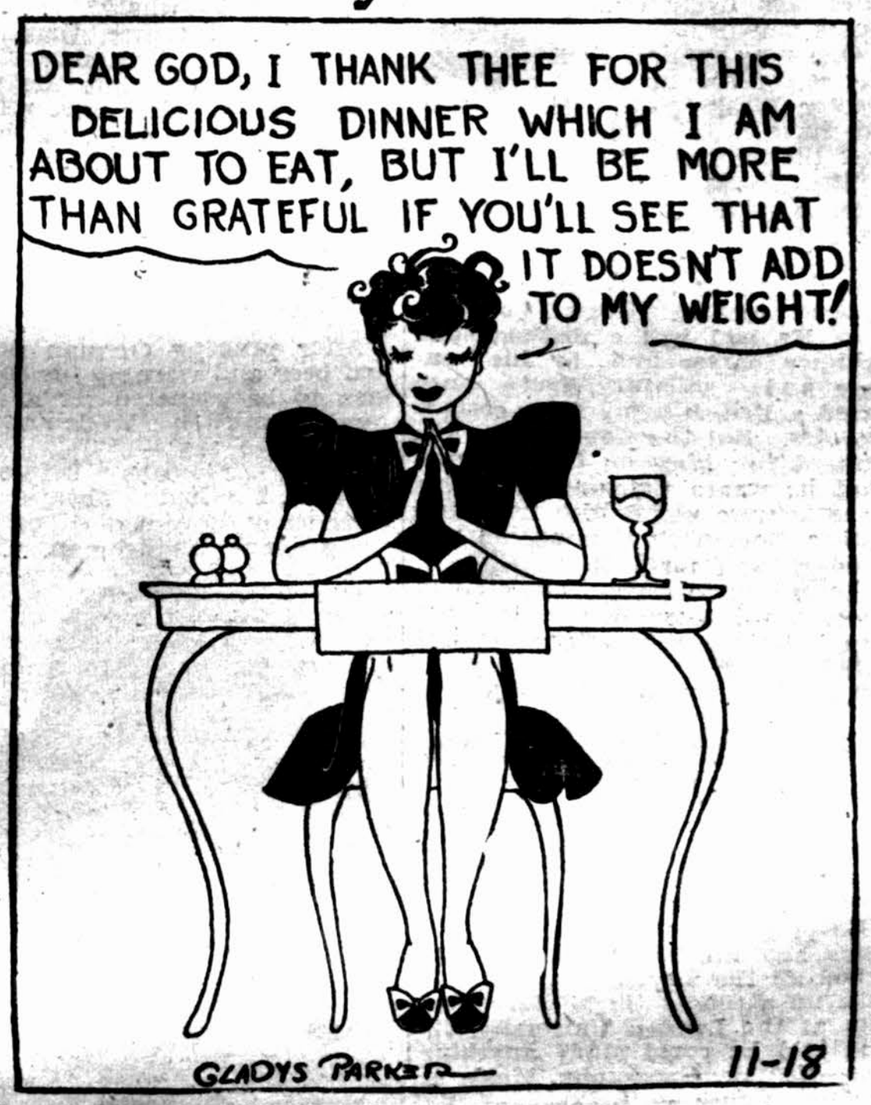
"Dave," she whispered shyly, "they're all saying we're going to be married soon."

"Are they?" said Dave. "What a sell it will be for them when they find out we aren't!"

"Why don't you try and sell it to old Jackson?"

"He know's nothing about art." "I know."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER


DEAR GOD, I THANK THEE FOR THIS DELICIOUS DINNER WHICH I AM ABOUT TO EAT, BUT I'LL BE MORE THAN GRATEFUL IF YOU'LL SEE THAT IT DOESN'T ADD TO MY WEIGHT!
GLADYS PARKER
11-18

Howling Howlers

A manor house is where they teach manners. They don't build them now.

As well as church you can now be married in an off-licence.

Members of Parliament meet at Westminster to disgust the nation and its problems.

The Romans left Great Britain quickly because they were afraid of the Gals.

Divorce suits are special clothes worn when the wedding is all over.

Nowadays it is not so usual for a man to insult a girl's mother before he marries her.

A polygon with seven sides is called a hooligan.

* * *

A NEGRO preacher had pestered his bishop so much with appeals for help that eventually the bishop told him in a tone of finality that he didn't want any more appeals from him.

The next week came another letter: "Dear Bishop,—I assure you this is not an appeal. It is a report. I have no trousers!"

* * *

HELEN: "Does Mrs. Gabber talk much?"

Janet: "Does she?" You should have seen how sunburned her tongue was when she came back from Bournemouth last week."

THE bewildered guest was staring at the young son of the house, who was driving nails into an expensive table. He turned to his host.

"It's none of my business," he said, "but don't you find it expensive to let your children play that way?"

The host smiled proudly.

"Not at all" he replied. "I get the nails wholesale!"

* * *

A MAN who was tired of the bombastic assertions of the readers of a daily paper, wrote to the editor:—

"Sir, I own a black disc which when placed on a gramophone, gives forth music. Is this a record?"

* * *

"IT says 'ere, 'any insanity in the family?'"

"Well, put 'No.'"

"'Ow about Uncle 'Erbert what keeps saying 'e's 'Itler?"

"Lumme, you don't take no notice of 'im: 'e's potty!"

* * *

"WAS it a case of love at first sight?"

"No, second sight. The first time he saw her he didn't know she had money."

* * *

TOMMY: "You'll have to buck up, dad! You only got sixty out of a hundred for last night's homework."

WALKING in the Highlands a man found that his watch had stopped. Entering a farmhouse and noticing an old grandfather clock he said: "Your clock is surely wrong?"

"Naething wrang wi' it," answered the farmer. "It's you that doesna understand it. When the wee haun's straight up and the big haun's straight doon, it strikes ten; but the richt time's five o'clock. After that," he continued, "ye've naething to dae but calculate."

* * *

"WELL, it's something to have had twenty firemen at my wedding," said the A. F. S. man proudly.

"Yes," said the bachelor, "but no escape."

* * *

THE landlady and the boarder were having an argument.

"I'm always at work" she said, "Busy as a bee."

"You're not like a bee," said the boarder. "A bee can only sting a person once."

* * *

"HOW did you happen to become a chiropodist?" he was asked.

"Oh," he replied, "I was always at the foot of my class at school so just naturally drifted into this profession."

* * *

"OF course, I must ask you for a deposit," said the landlady.

"Certainly," replied the new tenant, handing over the required sum.

"Thanks. Now, shall we trust each other or do you want a receipt?"

* * *

"HURRAH! I've got neuralgia!"

"Why the hurrah?"

"It takes one's mind off the War."

* * *

"WHAT'S the cause of the panic?"

"The Government has issued another of those reassuring statements."

Timid Equestrian: "I hope he's a quite, safe animal." Ostler: "Safe, guv'nor: Why, if anything happened while you was on his back he'd like a baby!'

The Bombay Samachar

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THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

We have got quite used to foreign journalists who spend a week-end in India and then dash off a book full of wrong information and misrepresentations of India and Indians.

In fact, now when we come across any such new specimen, we are more amused than annoyed. And, therefore, it is purely for the amusement of our readers that we reproduce the following extracts from a book, "I Hate To-morrow" by one Harry J. Greenwall, "journalist, author and world-traveller":—

★

Mira Bel In The Ashmed!

"India infuriates me. It is a monument to the futility of mankind.....Hundreds of thousands of English people have devoted their lives and their health and their ambition to the betterment of India but the Indians are not grateful....

"The English have killed India with kindness. The English encouraged education in India and that was the beginning of the ruination of the races. Universities turn out graduates of both sexes who are unable to find suitable jobs, either in India or outside of India. It is very uncomfortable to have one's shoes shined by an Indian barrister.....

"Mis Slade, the famous Mira Bel, (sic) was with Gandhi in his *ashamed* (sic)....."

"The Aga Khan is on his mother's side, a direct descendant of Allah (sic)....His family comes from Persia and his ancestors ruled in Persia, Arabia and in Egypt. Three rival factions divided the inheritance of the Prophet Allah (sic)....."

★

An Aga Khan Story

Mr. Greenwall claims to know the Aga Khan very well and tells several interesting stories about him. We reproduce the following for what it is worth:—

"See here, Greenwall, the older I get the more I realize what my memories are worth. Supposing Max (Lord Beaverbrook) died, which God forbid, think of the interesting things I should have to say about Max.

"Yes," I made reply: "But, supposing you died, which God forbid, think of the things which Max is sure to publish about you."

★

How To Lose An Empire

Recently there has been some stir in the Assembly circles over the fact that most of the Indian Army Commissions are being given to non-Indians. And that is called Indianisation!

But we wonder if the great gods of Newdelhisimla realise how fatal this Army Commissions business can be.

One may remind them, for instance, of the historical case of George Washington. They may not have heard of him. But he was the first President of the United States of America and the man who delivered his country from British rule.

In 1557 young Colonel George Washington of the Virginia Militia applied for the King's Commission. He had had a distinguished military career and, by his courage and gallantry, had once saved a British army from certain disaster. But the Commission was refused to him—on the ground that he was a Colonial, even his parents were not British born and that a Governor's Commission was good enough for him.

According to certain students of American history, that incident cost Britain her American empire!

★

Music But Not Military Studies!

We need not labour the obvious historical parallel with the present situation in India.

But we are reminded that three years ago, an Indian student travelled all the way to England to take up a course in Military Studies at the London University. He was told he could study anything else—History, Geography, Music or Botany, Greek or Latin—but not Military Science. Reason: Because he was an Indian.

And yet they complacently complain they cannot find enough qualified Indians for Commissions in the Army! Perhaps it takes more than a war to blast through the prejudices and taboos of Imperialism.

THE AGA KHAN

He wants to write his memoirs and values them high.

★

Whither Wodehouse?

P.G. Wodehouse, the world-famous British humorist, now in a German internment camp has recently come in for a lot of criticism in the English press.

It appears that like his Jeeves, P.G.W. has been "endeavouring to give satisfaction"—to his Nazi hosts!—by broadcasting over the Berlin radio.

These talks which it appears, are rather flattering to the Nazis, have so incensed the British public that Wodehouse's justly popular books have been thrown out of libraries, even burnt (Frankly a futile and foolish procedure).

And now, Humorist Wodehouse has written an article to the New York "Saturday Evening Post" in the course of which he observes:—

On the lips of everybody today from Berlin to Vladivostok, from Peebles to Mattahamquchasest, Maine, there is a question. It is the question "Afterwards—what?" . . . It may be, of course, that these groups were discussing the future of Europe, but the probability is that they were referring to me. .. . In short, putting the thing in a nutshell, whither Wodehouse?"

★

About Tails

After praising German potatoes and beer and warning his countrymen to be prepared for a fatter (and bearded!) Wodehouse, he goes on to say:—

In the days before the war I had always been modestly proud of being an Englishman. . . . But some of these Britons here who cannot speak a word of English make one doubtful. . . .

The fact is, if you throw a dragnet over France, Poland, Norway, Belgium, and Holland, scooping in everything with a British identity card, you get an odd catch. . . . I am pretty sure that several of us are baboons, and it is here I feel that a line should be drawn. The authorities ought to release at least anything that goes on all fours.

A trained body of men like the Gestapo could easily weed out the doubtful cases. If an internee has a tail, he should be given his freedom.

LORD HALIFAX.

Believe it or not the ex-Viceroy has a sense of humour.

Which has provoked the New York "Nation" to make this pungent comment:—

The Germans seem to have agreed with Wodehouse; they gave him the freedom of the country and a room in the Hotel Adlon in Berlin. They let him broadcast to the United States and even allowed him to reveal his tale to the "Saturday Evening Post".

★

Sex Life In Jails

While political prisoners in India are still unsuccessfully agitating for the merest human necessities, authorities in other countries are considering revolutionary prison reforms.

A suggestion that the United States prison authorities should consider permitting conjugal visits, as was customary in Mexico, was made at a meeting of the American Prison Association at San Francisco by Dr. Norman S. Hayner, Professor of Sociology. He said it would combat the sex problem.

In many Mexican prisons, he stated, convicts with good records could have their families with them, or could marry and live domestically normal lives. In the main prisons the visits were limited to two hours a week, private cells being provided, the women first undergoing a medical examination.

Evidence of marriage was not necessary, and a change of companions was sometimes arranged.

★

Halifax And A Kiss In The Dark!

To "Cavalcade", London, we are indebted for the following "Believe It Or Not" item about Lord Halifax (nee Lord Irwin):—

Some years ago, Lord Halifax, now British Ambassador in the United States, was travelling to Bath, and shared a railway compartment with two prim-looking, middle-aged women. Shortly before reaching Bath the train passed through a tunnel and taking advantage of the darkness he noisily kissed his own hand several times. As the train drew into the station he rose, took off his hat, and in his most gallant manner asked; "To which of you two charming ladies am I indebted for the delightful incident in the tunnel?" He then beat a hasty retreat, leaving the two women glaring at each other.

No one has ever accused the sedate Lord Halifax of possesing such impish sense of humour. Even Bernard Shaw, perhaps, could not have played such a prank. Though, of course, he would have loved to write it!

★

"Mein Fuehrer" By "Mein" Side!

This story told among German prisoners-of-war, was quoted by Moscow radio recently.

Hitler was inspecting the Eastern Front. "What", he asked a German soldier, "would be your last wish if a Russian bomb fell near you?"

"I would wish,' the soldier replied, "that my beloved Fuehrer could be at my side."

★

On The "V" Front

Colonel V. Britton, boardcasting from London, commented on the desperate Nazi effort to annex the "V" campaign. If Dr. Goebbels wanted to collect V's, he said, he had three to offer: the New Testament, Book V, Chapter V, Verse V—"And Ananias, hearing these words, fell down and gave up the ghost; and great fear came on all of them that heard these things".

★

Tortoisebbles

Hitler stamped into Goering's office in a towering rage.

"What's the idea of having a tortoise on your floor?"

"Why, that's no tortoise," replied Goering. "That's Goebbels wearing his tin hat!"

★

The Last Laugh

Clarence Budington Kelland was acting as master of ceremonies at a huge dinner party. The speakers' table was distressingly populous. Mr. Kelland got up, a slip of paper in his hand.

"Gentlemen," he began, "the obvious duty of a toastmaster is to be so infernally dull that the succeeding speakers will apppear brilliant by contrast." The succeeding speakers began to chuckle heartily.

"I've looked over this list, however," added Kelland, "and I don't believe I can do it."

The speakers stopped chuckling and the diners bellowed.

Jante Hain!

(Here are the answers to questions appearing on page 1.).

1. *A modern form of the art of painting.*
2. *Dutch settlers of Africa.*
3. *Ancient Muslim University in Cairo (founded in 972 A.D.)*
4. *A beach and amusement park in New York.*
5. *Charlie Chaplin.*

INDIAN TROOPS IN IRAQ

Indian troops embark for Iraq. They are being given a hearty send-off with a cup of tea.

Indian troops go sight-seeing in the streets of Baghdad.

An exterior view of the Indian Army Ambulance Train operating in Iraq, which is fitted with every convenience for the comfort of the sick and wounded, and consists of a Medical Headquarters Car, and several ward cars for officers and other ranks.

A mixed group of patients, attendants and officers standing on the platform awaiting the departure of the train from Baghdad.

Soldiers recovering from various ailments are seen here in one of the ward cars. The C. O. is seated in the background.

A stretcher case being carried into a ward car.

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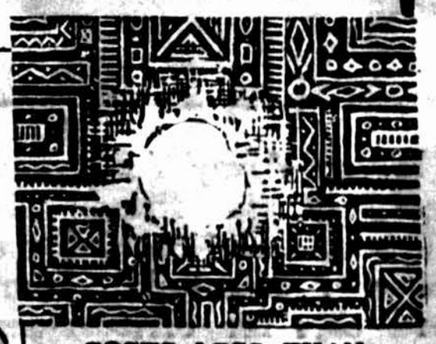
THE ACID IN YOUR STOMACH WOULD BURN A HOLE IN THE CARPET

Chemists poured a few drops of Hydrochloric Acid (same as Stomach Acid) on to a thick pile carpet; the acid burned a six-inch hole. If acid does that to a carpet, you can imagine what it does to your stomach! Excess of stomach acid causes painful indigestion and dangerous stomach ulcers. Get rid of that mischievous excess acid—simply suck a Digestif Rennie Pastille after meals, or whenever you feel the pain of indigestion. Rennie is a pleasant type of lozenge; it becomes active at once, because it reaches your stomach full strength — dissolved only in your own saliva — not weakened with water.



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